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ABSTRACT

This paper, one of a series, presents findings from a Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education's project titled, "Higher Education and the Economy of the West," that was undertaken to analyze the impact of economic and social trends on the role of higher education in the West. Included are analyses of demographic, workforce, and educational data for 16 western states: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Data are reported for each state for: non-farm employment; industry employment outlook; top 10 occupations (most job openings; fastest growing) foreign exports; location of small business development centers and cooperative extension offices; number of postsecondary institutions; enrollments in state institutions of higher education by level type, control, and attendance status; undergraduate tuition and fees in state public institutions; higher education participation rates by race and ethnicity; and percent change in degrees earned at 4-year institutions by selected discipline. Data generally cover the period 1990-1996, but the period varies for some charts and states. (CH)

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HIGHER
EDUCATION
and the Economy of the West

Working Paper #1B

A Region of Contrasts:

An Educational and Economic Profile of the West, Part II

WICHE State Profiles

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Working Paper #1B

A Region of Contrasts:
An Educational and Economic Profile of the West, Part II

WICHE State Profiles

Higher Education and the Economy of the West

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80301-9752

Partial financial support was provided by The Ford Foundation

Working Paper #1, *A Region of Contrasts: An Educational and Economic Profile of the West,* is the first in a series of five working papers resulting from WICHE's *Higher Education and the Economy of the West* project. This publication is Part II of Working Paper #1. It is a state by state analysis of economic, demographic, and educational characteristics.

The Higher Education and the Economy of the West project focuses on an examination of the broad relationship between higher education and the economy and the ways in which higher education in the 16 WICHE states must change in order to be more responsive to the needs of the region in the 1990s and beyond. This paper was prepared by the Office of Research and Policy Analysis of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE). Comments on the report should be addressed to Judith I. Gill, Director, Office of Research and Policy Analysis, WICHE, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, CO 80301-9752, (303) 541-0224.

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FOREWORD

This working paper is part of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education's (WICHE) project "Higher Education and the Economy of the West," partially supported by The Ford Foundation. It is Part II of Working Paper I and presents economic, demographic, and education data for the 16 WICHE states. Part I of the working paper provides a regional overview of economic and education characteristics of the WICHE states.

Virginia L. Golder, research associate in the WICHE Office of Research and Policy Analysis, had primary responsibility for preparing this working paper. Kelly Zweifel, senior secretary, prepared the state maps, and Cherie Pedersen, senior secretary, prepared successive drafts of the paper.

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Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
Boulder, Colorado
June 1993

PREFACE

This working paper is one of a series of publications resulting from the WICHE project, *Higher Education and the Economy of the West*. It is Part II of working paper #1 and presents economic, demographic, and education data for 16 western states.

The *Higher Education and the Economy of the West* project began with the "simple" questions, "How does higher education contribute to the economy of the West?" and "How can the relationship be strengthened in light of future economic trends?" Over time it evolved into a project that considered a host of educational, demographic, economic and social issues, higher education's climate and broad range of responsiveness to economic needs, the unique character of the West (e.g., vast rural areas, reliance on public higher education), and a range of perspectives on higher education's role in the economy.

The project is not an economic analysis of higher education's impact on the economy. Rather it is an analysis of economic and educational trends and current higher education policies, and the ways in which these policies (or practices) should change so that higher education can meet the needs of a dynamic global economy.

Project Assumptions

Three primary assumptions have guided us throughout the project. The first is that the definition of higher education's contribution to the economy must be broadened. Often higher education's relationship with the economy is viewed within the narrow constraints of technology transfer and business-university alliances. In redefining the relationship, we return to the classic definition of the economy: the well-being of the majority of a society's citizens. When using this definition, the contributions that higher education makes to the economy include its connection with the public schools, the quality of undergraduate education, outreach programs for diverse racial and ethnic populations and rural areas, as well as research and development (R&D), technology transfer, centers of excellence, and specialized training.

The second assumption is that a change in state policies can serve to strengthen the relationship between higher education and the economy. Higher education must, therefore, work in coordination with state government to meet state economic needs.

The third assumption places the project in the context of fiscal constraints. Action taken by states and their colleges and universities is limited by the current austere financial climate. And because of fiscal limitations, cooperation and differentiation among institutions are more important than ever before.

Change is perhaps the most pervasive and unifying theme of the project papers. As the economy rapidly becomes global and interactive, our nation's colleges and universities must be prepared to meet the challenges of a transformed economy. Higher education will be required to continue to advance technology through research, to make greater use of limited resources through increased collaboration with public and private sectors, to be responsive to workforce needs, and to maintain educational quality and access for as broad a population as possible. If higher education can be characterized as having responded to the economy by taking small steps in primarily one direction, WICHE is now advocating giant steps in some new directions. In the words of Clark Kerr, "The major test of a modern American university is how wisely and how quickly it adjusts to important new possibilities."

WICHE's Perspective

Given its history of regional cooperation, WICHE's inclination on this project was to look for ways in which higher education can work in concert with the public schools, business and industry, local and state government, and the community to meet emerging economic needs.

The WICHE Commissioners, representing 16 Western states, determined the project agenda, particularly its policy focus. While the Commissioners adopted a regional policy perspective for this project, they also understood that blanket recommendations are not possible or practical. Rather, general direction and insights on regional changes should play a role in determining a state's higher education agenda.

Project Components

In order to set boundaries on a project of this size and scope, we began with a list of 10 critical issues that have an impact on higher education's role in the economy:

1. Quality Undergraduate Education
2. Higher Education and Public School Connections
3. Educational Progression of Racial and Ethnic Minorities
4. State Higher Education Funding Priorities
5. Alternative Educational Delivery Systems
6. International Education
7. Differentiation of Institutional Roles and Missions
8. Identification and Development of Academic Programs to Meet Workforce Needs
9. Higher Education Research
10. Strengthening the Relationship Among Higher Education, Government, and the Private Sector

The critical issues and the project activities — a collection of economic and educational data, survey of recent literature, sampling of exemplary programs, interviews with participants and observers of education, economic, and governmental systems, and a review of state economic development and higher education master plans — defined the project scope. As the various project activities were undertaken and after several conversations with higher education policymakers, the critical issues remained virtually the same but their focus changed to reflect what was learned. Individual project undertakings by themselves did not reveal fully the higher education-economy relationship; however, like pieces of a mosaic, when viewed as a whole, they became a powerful picture and allowed significant insight.

The following is a list of the working papers and the final report resulting from WICHE's Higher Education and the Economy of the West project. The working papers serve as a foundation for the final report — much of the policy analysis and observations in the final report are based on information from the five working papers.

- *A Region of Contrasts: An Educational and Economic Profile of the West, Working Paper #1* is a presentation and analysis of demographic, workforce, and educational data for 16 western states. Data including employment by sector, educational attainment, foreign exports, and the location of higher education institutions in relation to population centers are examined at a regional level in Part I of the report. In Part II, selected economic and educational characteristics are reported for each western state.

- *Exploring the Relationship: A Survey of the Literature on Higher Education and the Economy, Working Paper #2* is a survey of recent literature on the relationship between higher education and the economy and a commentary on how this relationship can be enhanced. The paper addresses issues including the education challenges posed by a global economy; the essential education skills that workers will need; the role of technology in education and the economy; and infusing internationalism and multiculturalism into the educational experience. Publications reviewed in this paper were prepared by economists, education scholars, policy experts, government panels, and higher education and economic agencies.

- *The Higher Education-Economy Tie: A Sampling of Exemplary Programs in the West, Working Paper #3* is a review and analysis of more than 30 exemplary programs in the West that illustrate higher education's contribution to the economy. Programs fall into five categories: (1) school-university partnerships; (2) government-university initiatives; (3) small business outreach; (4) technology transfer and workforce training; and (5) rural or underserved population outreach.

- *Insights on the Higher Education-Economy Relationship: Interviews with the Stakeholders, Working Paper #4* is a summary of interviews with a small group of knowledgeable and experienced participants and observers of education, economic, and governmental systems. The interviews sought their insight on what issues must be addressed if higher education is to be responsive to economic needs in the 1990s and the 21st century. The paper summarizes interview conversations and is organized around four general themes: planning for the future; responding to the public and serving a new student clientele; effective collaboration; and the relationship of curriculum reform to faculty productivity and rewards.

- *Joined or Unconnected? A Look at State Economic Development and Higher Education Plans, Working Paper #5* is a summary and analysis of the most recent state higher education master plans and economic development plans in the 16 WICHE states. The plans were reviewed with an eye toward noting how they relate to each other — that is, in what ways the statewide higher education plans articulate and address concerns with economic planning and development, and in what ways the economic plans articulate and address concerns with higher education planning and development.

- *Meeting Economic and Social Challenges: A Strategic Agenda for Higher Education, Policy Recommendations,* presents project conclusions and a series of recommendations to state legislators and institutional leaders. Included in the policy option discussions are implementation issues and examples of states and institutions currently making the recommended policy changes.

INTRODUCTION

The West is a dynamic region. Its population is growing faster than any other region in the nation, is largely young, and is becoming increasingly ethnically and racially diverse. The West also is a region of great contrasts. It encompasses the most populous and least populous states in the nation (California and Wyoming). Some western states have large African-American, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and/or Latino populations while others have very small minority representation. Seven of the WICHE states are predominately rural, while the remaining nine states are predominately urban.

Just as the demographics of the western states are diverse and changing, the economy of the region is experiencing dramatic changes. Although agriculture, mining, and construction continue to be important contributors to the region's economy, service related industries provide the majority of the region's employment and gross domestic product. The service sector encompasses a wide range of activities and employs personnel at a variety of skill levels, from highly skilled professionals (e.g. lawyers, medical doctors, accountants, educators) to technicians and semi-skilled clerks (e.g., auto mechanics, clerical staff, retail clerks). Approximately 57 percent of the WICHE region's non-farm workforce is employed in the service sector. The importance of the service sector to the economy has increased dramatically in the post-World War II era, and there is every indication it will continue to increase in importance as we approach the turn of the century (Reich, 1991, Porter, 1990). All of the states profiled in this paper report service occupations among the 10 fastest growing occupations and among occupations with the greatest number of future job openings.

WICHE states face diverse economic challenges. While service industries and occupations dominate most state economies, other sectors (manufacturing and mining and construction) still play important roles. Predominately rural states are more dependent on agriculture and natural resource industries, while predominately urban states are more dependent on service and manufacturing activities. The common thread among the employment sectors is that they will require higher level skills from all workers (Reich, 1991; Thurow, 1991; Carnevale, 1991; Commission on Skills of the American Workforce, 1990). Workers are becoming increasingly responsible for making production decisions and using new technologies on the job. They will need to acquire reading, writing, computational, speaking, and organization skills as well as be able to organize, think creatively, and adapt to new situations and technologies (Commission on the Skills of the American Workforce, 1990; Carnevale, 1988). These are the types of skills typically associated with the first two years of postsecondary education.

This paper is the second part of a two-part series on educational and economic characteristics of the western states. It presents data for each of the WICHE states.[1] The information in this paper includes principal industries, current employment by major industries, employment and occupational forecasting, college enrollment by race/ethnicity, college degrees earned by select fields, higher education finance statistics, health, income, and demographic information. It is important to note that methods for projecting industry and occupational employment vary by state; data in Displays 2, 3, and 4 are not comparable among states because of different definitions and projection years. These data will, however, give a general idea of the growing employment sectors and occupations in each of the WICHE states.

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[1] Since the original publication of this working paper more recent data have been published on tuition and fees and enrollment trends. See WICHE's *Tuition, Fees and Financial Aid in Public Higher Education in the West 1992-93* (March, 1993); and "Trends in Undergraduate Enrollment in Higher Education in the West by Race and Ethnicity, 1980 to 1990," *WICHE Reports on Higher Education in the West* (series) June, 1993. The next edition of *High School Graduates: Projections by State, 1992-2009* will be published September, 1993.

Definitions and Sources

Principal Industries. Principal industries as reported by state commerce departments to *The World Almanac, 1992*. Criteria used to determine principal industries are usually percentage of workforce employed in the industry or percentage of gross state product.

Industry Employment. Current (1990) employment statistics come from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1991. Projected figures are reported by individual state employment departments. In cases where current and projected years overlap (Displays 1 and 2), numbers may differ slightly due to rounding error and reporting differences.

Occupations. Displays 3 and 4 report the occupations with the greatest number of job openings and the fastest growing occupations for each state. Projection methods and years vary by state. In all but two states (California and Wyoming), Display 3 presents occupations with the greatest number of separations and new positions over the projected period of time. In California and Wyoming, the occupations with the greatest absolute projected growth (i.e., separations are not considered) are presented.

Fastest growing occupations presented in Display 4 are based on growth only. Fast growth is characteristic of occupations with small numbers of people. In several cases, states reporting fastest growing occupations place a minimum on the number employed in the occupation (therefore avoiding the case where an occupation increasing employment from, for example, 10 to 20 has a growth rate of 100 percent but contributes only slightly to economic growth).

Exports. Display 5 reports the total dollar value of shipments and percentage of total exports for the 10 top receiving countries of state exports in 1990. Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

Income and Unemployment. Each state profile narrative presents average 1990 per capita income and January 1992 unemployment rates as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1992. Poverty and income disparity statistics were reported by the Corporation for Enterprise Development, 1992.

Small Business Development. Display 6 maps the location of Small Business Development Centers and cooperative extension offices. Map sources are state small business development center offices, cooperative extension services, and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Rankings of entrepreneurial energy, as measured by number of new companies, new small business job growth, and minority and women business ownership, were reported by the Corporation for Enterprise Development, 1992.

Health. Population in underserved areas is the estimated percentage of the population that lacks access to primary medical care due to economic or geographic causes as reported by Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, 1990. Physicians per 100,000 population data were reported by the American Medical Association, 1990. Percentage of non-elderly population without health insurance was reported by Employee Benefit Research Institute, February 1992.

Population. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990.

Institutions and Participation Rates. Source: U.S. Department of Education, 1988 and 1990.

Funding. Federally financed research and development expenditures at doctorate-granting institutions in 1989 are reported. Source: National Science Foundation, 1990.

State appropriations reported in this document are the appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education for fiscal years 1991 and 1992. Source: State Higher Education Executive Officers, 1992.

Tuition and fee data source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1992.

Participation and Degrees Earned. Source: U.S. Department of Education, 1990, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1988.

Economy

Principal Industries Oil — Gas — Tourism — Commercial fishing

Industry Employment

Current. In 1990, 47 percent of Alaskans employed in non-farm industries worked in the service sector (see Display 1). Wholesale/retail sales employed the largest number of all of the service industries.

Mining and construction industries also are important to Alaska's economy, employing 9 percent of the 1990 workforce. The oil and gas extraction industry employed approximately 90 percent of mining employees. Alaska is ranked third (behind Wyoming and Nevada) in the WICHE region for dependence on mining and construction employment.

Manufacturing accounts for only 7.2 percent of the state's employment, well below the regional average of 15 percent.

Projected. Between 1990 and 1995, total employment is expected to grow by about 21,000 workers (see Display 2). This growth amounts to an average 1.8 percent annual employment growth rate. The growth rate between 1990 and 1991 was 2.1 percent, exceeding the projected average employment growth rate by 0.3 percent. However, between 1991 and 1992 the employment growth rate declined to 0.8 percent.

The greatest employment growth is projected to occur in the service industries, with nearly 11,000 new jobs by 1995 (an increase of 11 percent). Approximately 2,500 new jobs are expected in transportation and utilities (up 14 percent). Manufacturing also will grow substantially between 1990 and 1995 (13 percent), due primarily to an increase of nearly 24 percent (2,224 jobs) in food processing.

Occupations

The occupations projected to have the greatest number of job openings between 1990 and 1995 are shown in Display 3. Cannery workers will have the greatest job opportunities followed by salespeople and managers/executives. Of the 10 occupations with the most job openings, six require skill levels usually acquired through postsecondary education: salespersons, managers/executives, nurses, office clerks, secretaries, and teacher aides (Johnstone, 1987).

While Display 3 shows the occupations with the most job openings, Display 4 shows the fastest growing occupations from 1990 to 1995. Five of these occupations (surgical technicians, industrial production managers, mining engineers, paralegals, and record keepers) require some form of postsecondary education.

Exports

In 1990, Alaska exported approximately $2.7 billion worth of goods to foreign countries (see Display 5). Pacific Rim countries account for a large share of Alaska's export trade. Almost three-quarters of Alaskan exports ($2 billion worth) were imported by Japan. South Korea was the second largest importer of Alaskan goods, with $175 million dollars worth of imported goods.

Income

In 1990, average per capita income in Alaska was the highest in the WICHE region at $21,646. Average per capita income was higher in metropolitan ($25,035) than in nonmetropolitan ($19,291) areas of the state.

Close to 11 percent of Alaska's households lived below the poverty line in 1989[2]. Female-headed households account for the largest share of persons living in poverty. There is a large disparity between high and low income families in Alaska, with upper income families earning more than nine times that of lower income families.

Unemployment

In January, 1992, Alaska had the highest unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) of all the WICHE states: 11.6 percent. Unemployment in nonmetropolitan areas of the state was 14.4 percent, while the unemployment rate in metropolitan areas was 8.3 percent.

Small Business Development

Alaska has a strong entrepreneurial spirit—the percentage of jobs resulting from new businesses between 1989 and 1991 was high (10 percent) and the number of small businesses run by minorities or women also was high relative to the state's minority and female populations. Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs), funded in part by the Small Business Administration, and cooperative extension offices associated with land-grant universities provide assistance and technical expertise to small business entrepreneurs. Alaska has 14 Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) and 13 cooperative extension offices (see Display 6).

Health

Access to health care is a problem for Alaskans, particularly in nonmetropolitan areas which average only 73 physicians per 100,000 population (nonmetropolitan areas in the WICHE states average 134 physicians per 100,000 population). Almost 18 percent of the non-elderly population in Alaska is without health insurance, slightly more than the national average of 17 percent.

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[2] This poverty rate is based on a national standard and is not adjusted for cost of living, which is estimated at 25 percent higher in Alaska than in the rest of the nation (Alaska Department of Labor, 1992).

Population

With the exception of Wyoming, Alaska has the smallest population in the region with just over 500,000 people. Alaska has the youngest population in the nation, with an average median age of 29.8 years. White non-Latinos comprise 74 percent of the population in Alaska. American Indians/Alaskan Natives are the second-largest racial or ethnic group, making up 15 percent of the state's population.

Alaska is the most sparsely populated state in the nation with 0.9 persons per square mile. The majority of the population lives in nonmetropolitan areas.

Higher Education

Institutions

There are three public four-year, nine public two-year, three independent four-year, and two independent two-year institutions in Alaska (see Display 7). Public colleges and universities enroll 96 percent of all undergraduate and graduate students in Alaska (see Display 8). Four-year institutions serve 82 percent of this group. Sixty-five percent of students attend higher education institutions in Alaska part-time.

Funding

Federally Financed Research and Development. In 1989, Alaska received 1 percent (or approximately $27 million) of all federal funds for R&D expenditures in the region.

State Appropriation. Between 1991 and 1992, state appropriations to higher education in Alaska declined by 4 percent, the greatest decline of all of the WICHE states. The 4 percent drop represented a loss of approximately $7.9 million to colleges and universities.

Tuition and Fee Charges. In 1991, annual resident undergraduate tuition at Alaska's four-year public universities averaged $1,516 while tuition at two-year institutions averaged $1,138. These charges represent a one-year increase of 9.4 and 8 percent, respectively (see Display 9).

In 1991, nonresident undergraduate tuition averaged $4,116 at four-year and $3,920 at two-year colleges (an increase of 8 percent over 1990). Between 1981 and 1991, tuition more than tripled for nonresident undergraduate students at Alaska's four-year institutions.

Participation by Race/Ethnicity

After White non-Latinos, American Indians/Alaskan Natives are the largest racial/ethnic group in Alaska. This population is well-represented as first-time freshmen at two-year institutions, but underrepresented at all other levels. Other non-White/Latino populations (African-American, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Latino) are underrepresented at all higher education levels (see Display 10).

Degrees Earned

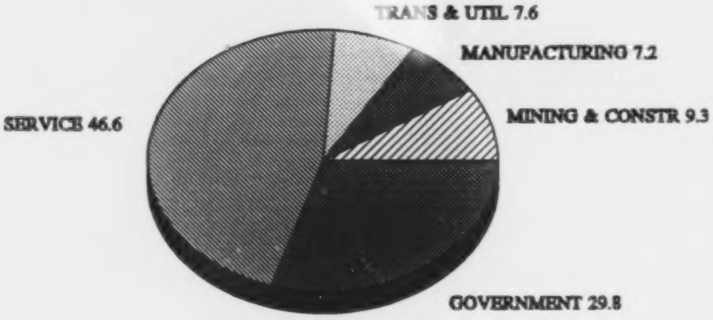
In 1989, more than one-half of the degrees earned at four-year colleges and universities in Alaska were in the professional fields of education, engineering, and business. Only 4 percent of students earned degrees in health sciences and only 6 percent in humanities. This reflects the regional and national shift towards students earning professional degrees.

Between 1979 and 1989, the number of students earning business degrees at four-year institutions in Alaska more than quadrupled (see Display 11)[3]. The next fastest growing field was engineering, with an increase of 191 percent. Natural and social sciences had the smallest growth rates (45 and 48 percent, respectively).

---

[3] Between 1979 and 1989, the number of degrees awarded at four-year institutions in Alaska increased significantly, from less than 500 to more than 1,200. Each discipline presented in Display 11 shows substantial percentage increases because of the significant increase in degrees earned during this period. According to the Office of Institutional Research at the University of Alaska System, this growth in degrees earned may be due to several factors: enrollment growth, additional degree programs, and changes in data reporting that began in 1987.

DISPLAY 1
ALASKA NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT, 1990



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, 1992.

DISPLAY 2
ALASKA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, 1990 TO 1995 (projected)

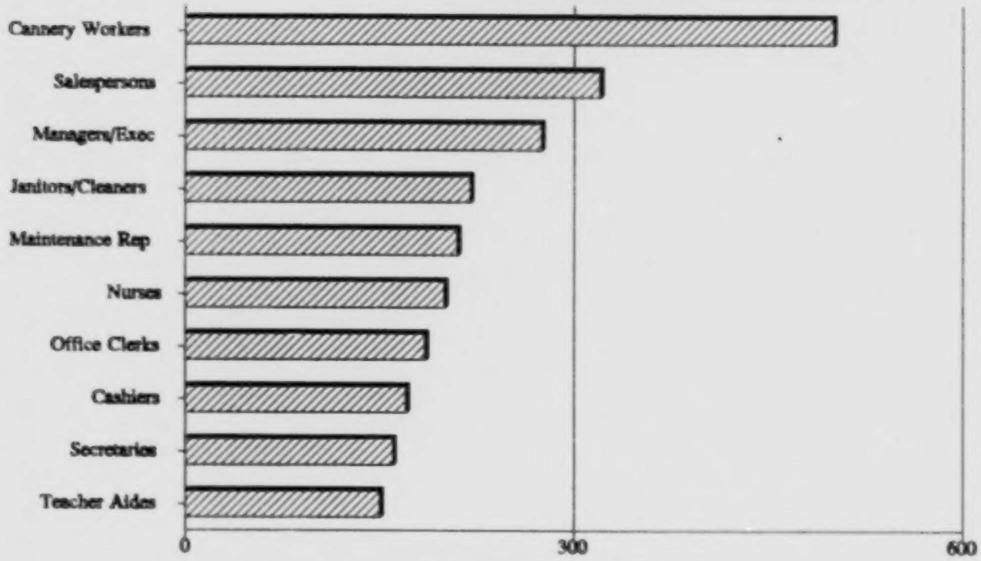
Industry	1990 Employment	1995 Employment	Five-Year Growth	
			(Number)	(Percent)
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	21,585	23,459	1,874	8.7
MANUFACTURING	16,743	18,908	2,165	12.9
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	17,672	20,182	2,510	14.2
SERVICES	99,349	110,008	10,659	10.7
Hotel & Business	11,874	13,794	1,920	16.2
Health and Social	18,309	20,589	2,280	12.5
Wholesale/Retail	45,623	49,181	3,558	7.8
Other Services	23,543	26,444	2,901	12.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	9,147	9,578	431	4.7
EDUCATION	23,420	25,785	2,365	10.1
GOVERNMENT	44,981	46,105	1,124	2.5
TOTAL	232,897	254,025	21,128	9.1

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, 1992.

DISPLAY 3

TOP TEN ALASKA OCCUPATIONS, 1990 TO 1995

Most Job Openings

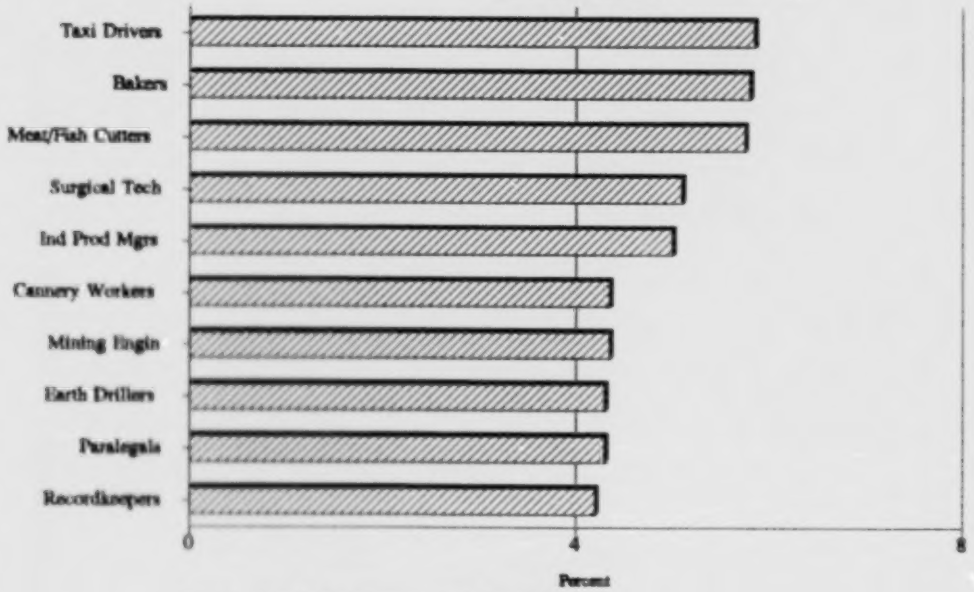


Source: Alaska Department of Labor, 1992.

DISPLAY 4

TOP TEN ALASKA OCCUPATIONS, 1990 TO 1995

Fastest Growing



Source: Alaska Department of Labor, 1992.

DISPLAY 5
TOP TEN RECEIVING COUNTRIES OF ALASKA EXPORTS DOLLAR VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1990

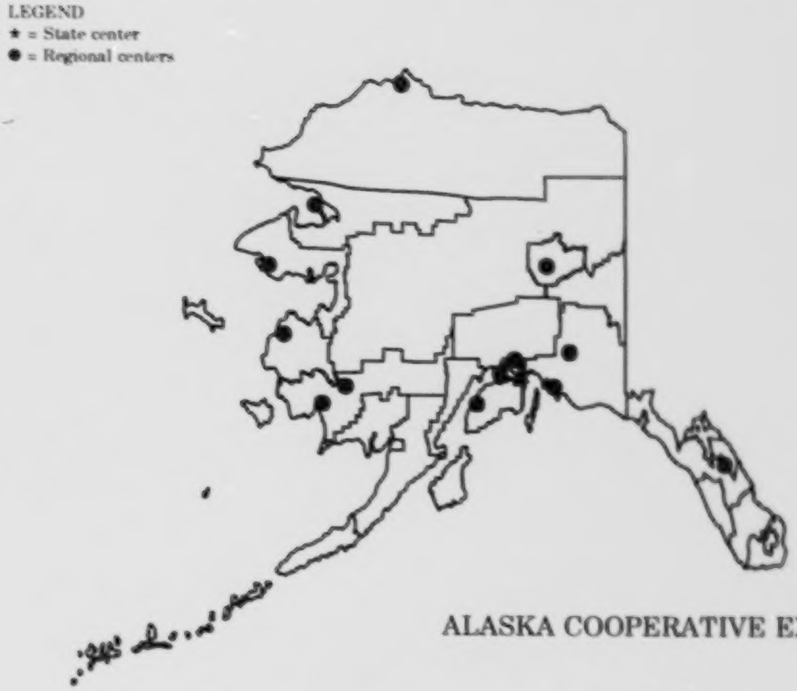
Country	Total Dollar Value of Shipment (millions)	Percent of Total Exports
JAPAN	$1,984.8	72.9
SOUTH KOREA	174.6	6.4
CANADA	92.5	3.4
CHINA (TAIWAN)	90.7	3.3
CHINA (MAINLAND)	61.6	2.3
BELGIUM	55.9	2.1
EGYPT	28.4	1.0
ITALY	17.6	0.6
INDIA	15.4	0.6
AUSTRALIA	14.6	0.5
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY *	135.9	5.0
WORLD	2,720.9	----

* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

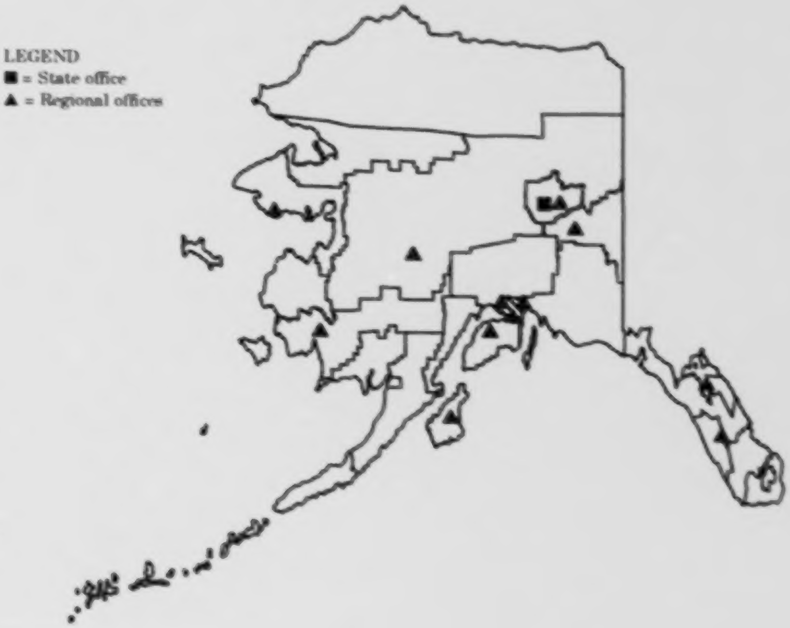
Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

DISPLAY 6

ALASKA SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS


LEGEND
★ = State center
● = Regional centers

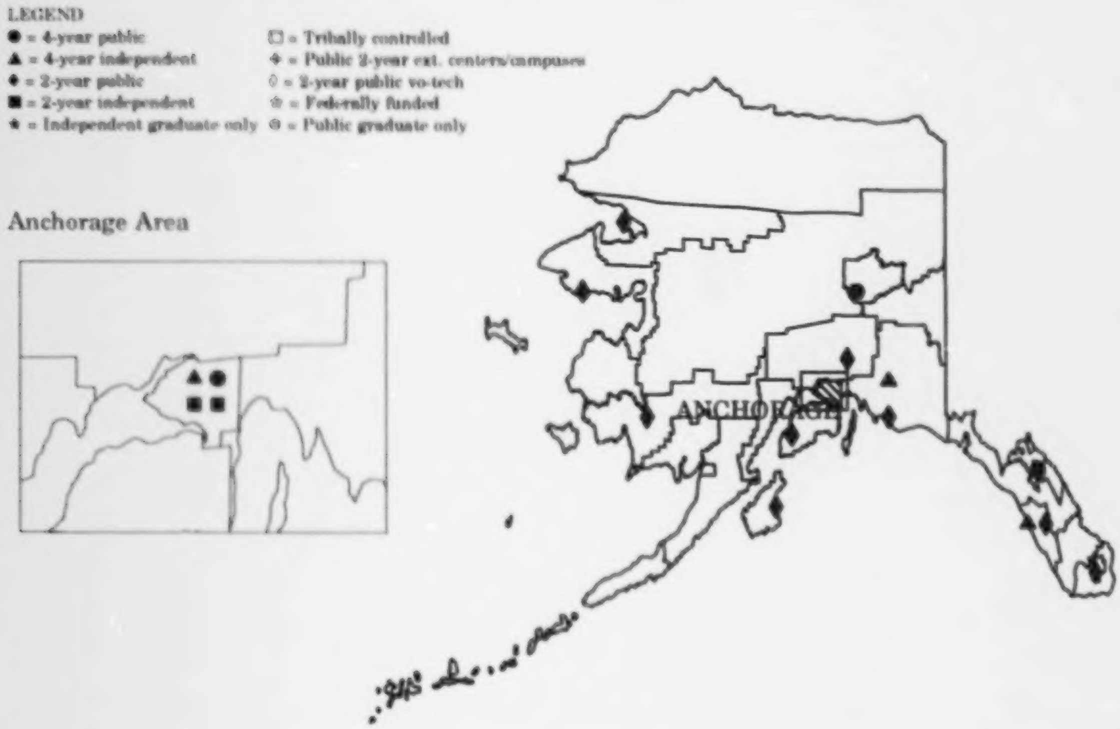
ALASKA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES


LEGEND
■ = State office
▲ = Regional offices

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: University of Alaska Anchorage Small Business Development Center; University of Alaska Fairbanks Cooperative Extension Service; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 7
ALASKA POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS 1990-91


LEGEND
● = 4-year public
▲ = 4-year independent
◆ = 2-year public
■ = 2-year independent
★ = Independent graduate only
☐ = Tribally controlled
◈ = Public 2-year ext. centers/campuses
◇ = 2-year public vo-tech
☆ = Federally funded
⊕ = Public graduate only
Anchorage Area
ANCHORAGE

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 8
ENROLLMENTS IN ALASKA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY LEVEL, TYPE, CONTROL, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS - 1988

		Percent			Percent
UNDERGRADUATE	27,366	96.4	TWO-YEAR	5,029	17.7
GRADUATE	1,017	3.6	FOUR-YEAR	23,354	82.3
PUBLIC	27,167	95.7	FULL-TIME	9,816	34.6
PRIVATE	1,216	4.3	PART-TIME	18,567	65.4

Enrollments do not include U.S. Service Schools.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

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DISPLAY 9
UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN ALASKA PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1991
Simple Average by Type of Institution

(Number of Institutions)	Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991	Non-resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS						
University of Alaska (3)*	1,516	9.4	217.2	4,116	7.5	227.2
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (1)	1,138	8.0	—	3,920	7.7	—

*Includes the eight two-year institutions which are part of the University of Alaska System.

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

DISPLAY 10
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES IN ALASKA BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Percent of:

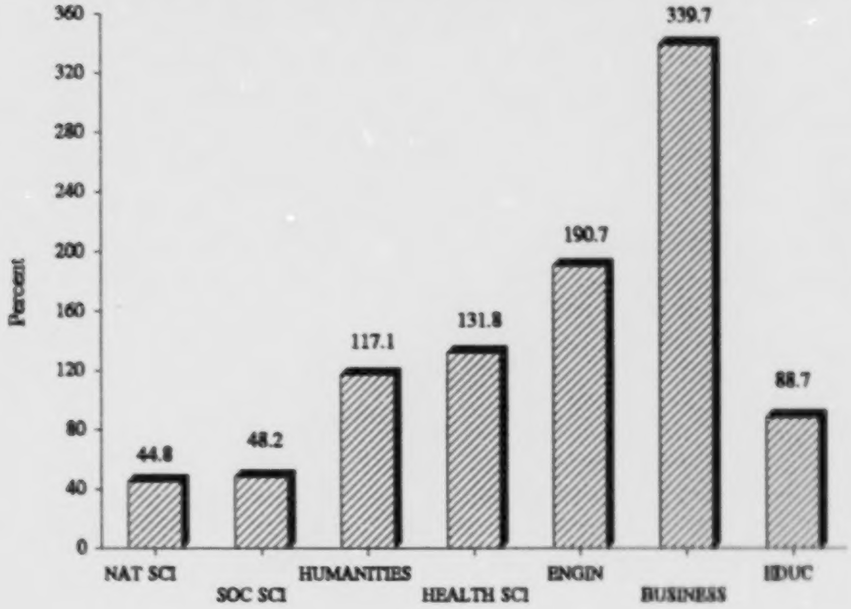
	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	3.3	5.6	1.2	4.6	0.5	5.2
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	22.1	14.6	31.0	7.3	11.7	18.4
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	2.7	2.0	0.0	3.0	1.4	4.2
LATINO	1.2	2.4	1.2	2.1	1.2	4.4
WHITE NON-LATINO	70.7	74.3	66.7	82.5	85.1	69.9

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The percent of higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are based on total enrollments (including international students).

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census

DISPLAY 11

PERCENT CHANGE IN DEGREES EARNED AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED DISCIPLINES - ALASKA, 1979 TO 1989



Source: U. S. Department of Education.

Economy

Principal Industries Manufacturing — Tourism — Mining — Agriculture

Industry Employment

Current. In 1990, nearly 60 percent of Arizona's non-farm workforce was employed in the service sector (see Display 1). Government was the next largest employer with 17 percent of the industrial workforce. Transportation and utility industries employed the smallest share (5.5 percent).

Projected. Between 1990 and 1993, Arizona's total employment is expected to grow by approximately 89,000 jobs (see Display 2). This amounts to an employment growth of 6 percent or an average annual increase of 2 percent.

The greatest employment growth is projected to occur in the service sector, with an increase of 67,000 jobs by 1993. Employment in manufacturing is projected to decline by 11,000 jobs (6 percent decline). Mining and construction employment also is expected to decline, losing 800 jobs.

Occupations

Salespersons are projected to have the greatest job opportunities between 1991 and 1996, with more than 10,000 job openings (see Display 3). Job openings for cashiers, office clerks, janitors/cleaners, general managers and executives, accountants and bookkeepers, and waiters and waitresses also will increase significantly.

Display 4 shows projections for the fastest growing occupations in Arizona.

Exports

In 1990, Arizona exported close to $4.8 billion worth of goods to foreign nations (see Display 5). The European Community (EC) accounted for one-quarter of this export trade. Mexico was the largest single-nation importer, importing $851 million of Arizona's goods. Canada and Japan were the next two largest importers of Arizona goods, receiving 13 and 11 percent of exports, respectively.

Income

In 1990, per capita income averaged $16,006 in Arizona. Per capita income in Arizona's metropolitan areas averaged $5,400 higher than per capita income in nonmetropolitan areas.

In 1989, approximately 13 percent of Arizona's households lived below the poverty line. Upper income families in Arizona earn, on average, nine times that of lower income families.

Unemployment

Arizona's unemployment rate in January 1992 was 8.6 percent (not seasonally adjusted), the third highest rate in the region. Nonmetropolitan unemployment (13 percent) was more than four points higher than the unemployment rate in metropolitan areas.

Small Business Development

Arizona is ranked seventh nationally for the number of jobs resulting from the establishment of new small businesses between 1989 and 1991. Arizona has 17 Small Business Development Centers and 16 cooperative extensions centers that provide assistance and technical expertise to small business entrepreneurs (see Display 6).

Health

Arizona averages 218 physicians per 100,000 population, less than the regional average of 233 and considerably less than the national average of 308. Five percent of the population lacks access to primary medical care due to economic or geographic reasons. Twenty percent of the non-elderly population is without health insurance.

Population

Arizona has the fourth largest population in the region at 3.7 million. The state has a high dependency ratio, with 40 percent of the population under 18 year of age or over 64. After White non-Latinos, Latinos are the largest racial or ethnic group, comprising 19 percent of the population. Together, African-Americans, American Indians/Alaskan Natives, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Latinos make up 28 percent of the population.

Arizona's population is concentrated in urban areas. Only 21 percent of the population lives in nonmetropolitan areas of the state.

Higher Education

Institutions

There are a total of 46 public and independent colleges and universities and 11 public two-year extension centers in Arizona (see Display 7). Thirty-one of the 46 colleges are two-year. Public colleges enroll 94 percent of all undergraduate and graduate students in Arizona (see Display 8). Two-year institutions play an important role in the state, enrolling almost 60 percent of the students attending college in Arizona. Sixty percent of students attend part-time.

Funding

Federally Financed Research and Development. In 1989, Arizona universities received approximately 5 percent ($105 million) of all federal funds for R&D expenditures in the WICHE region.

State Appropriation. In 1992, the state government appropriated approximately $608 million to colleges and universities in Arizona. This appropriation was an increase of 2 percent over the previous fiscal year. However, when adjusted for inflation this amount represents a decline of 4 percent.

Tuition and Fee Charges. In 1991, public universities in Arizona charged an average annual resident undergraduate tuition rate of $1,590 (see Display 9). This amount represents an increase of 3.2 percent over the previous year and a 145 percent increase since 1981. Resident students at two-year institutions were charged $679, an increase of 8.4 percent over 1990.

Nonresident undergraduate tuition averaged $6,745 at four-year and $4,228 at two-year colleges (one-year increases of 6.4 and 3.3 percent, respectively).

Participation by Race/Ethnicity

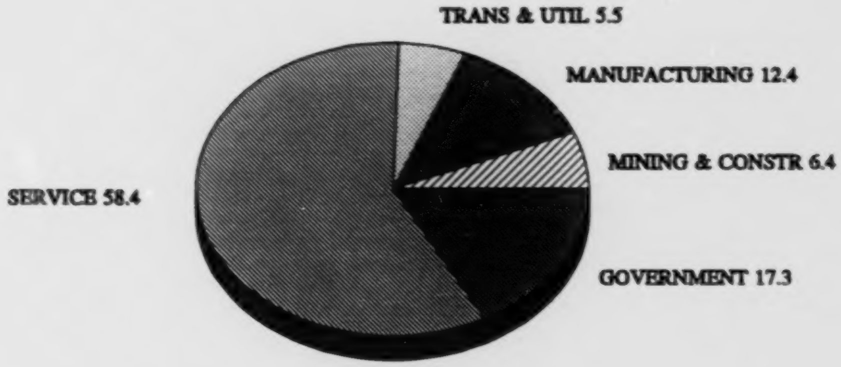
Latinos comprise 26 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population in Arizona (see Display 10). However, the Latino population is underrepresented in higher education, making up only 7 to 13 percent of Arizona's undergraduates in 1988. In contrast, Asians/Pacific Islanders are well-represented in higher education enrollments—they make up less than 1 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population but comprise 2 percent of the college student population in Arizona.

Degrees Earned

In 1989, 42 percent of the higher education degrees earned in Arizona were in the professional fields of business, education, and engineering. Three percent of degrees were earned in health sciences and 5 percent in natural sciences.

Between 1979 and 1989, the fields of business and engineering had the greatest boosts, with the number of students earning degrees in these fields increasing by 43 and 44 percent (see Display 11). Education saw the greatest decline, with a 31 percent drop in students earning degrees in this field. The number of students graduating with degrees in natural and health sciences declined by 23 and 17 percent, respectively.

DISPLAY 1
ARIZONA NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT, 1990



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1991.

DISPLAY 2
ARIZONA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, 1990 TO 1993 (projected)

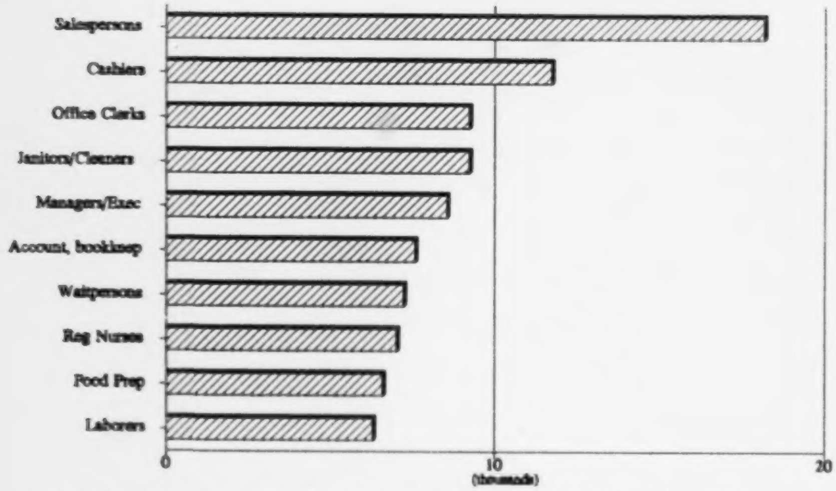
Industry	1990 Employment	1993 Employment	Three-Year Growth	
			(Number)	(Percent)
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	95,300	94,500	-800	-0.8
MANUFACTURING	185,500	174,500	-11,000	-5.9
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	82,100	83,600	1,500	1.8
SERVICES	769,800	836,300	66,500	8.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	94,100	94,600	500	0.5
GOVERNMENT	259,000	291,400	32,400	12.5
TOTAL	1,485,800	1,574,900	89,100	6.0

Source: Economic Outlook Center, L. William Seidman Research Institute, College of Business, Arizona State University.

DISPLAY 3

TOP TEN ARIZONA OCCUPATIONS, 1991 TO 1996

Most Job Openings

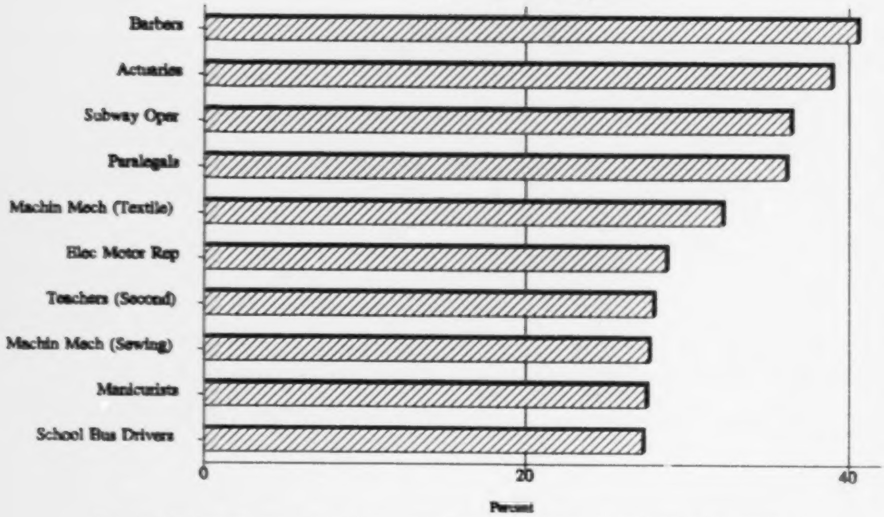


Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security Research Administration, 1992.

DISPLAY 4

TOP TEN ARIZONA OCCUPATIONS, 1991 TO 1996

Fastest Growing



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security Research Administration, 1992.

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DISPLAY 5
TOP TEN RECEIVING COUNTRIES OF ARIZONA EXPORTS DOLLAR VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1990

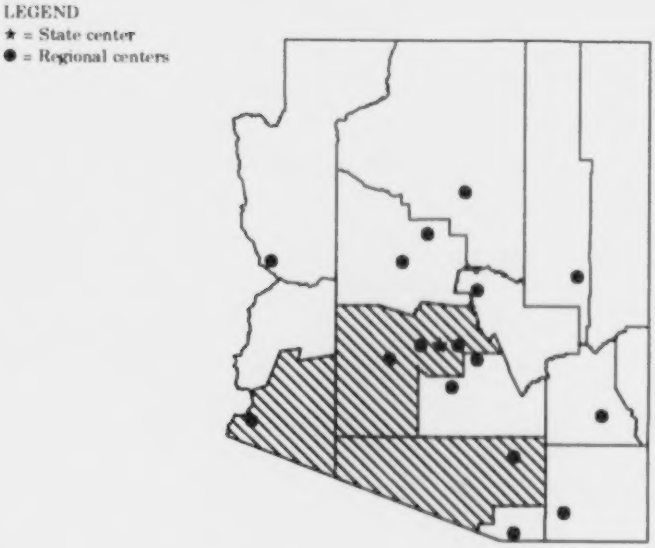
Country	Total Dollar Value of Shipment (millions)	Percent of Total Exports
MEXICO	$850.6	17.8
CANADA	628.8	13.2
JAPAN	526.2	11.0
UNITED KINGDOM	458.0	9.6
MALAYSIA	337.8	7.1
CHINA (TAIWAN)	298.6	6.3
GERMANY	264.3	5.5
FRANCE	222.0	4.7
SOUTH KOREA	219.3	4.6
NETHERLANDS	151.8	3.2
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY *	1,264.2	26.5
WORLD	4,769.4	----

* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

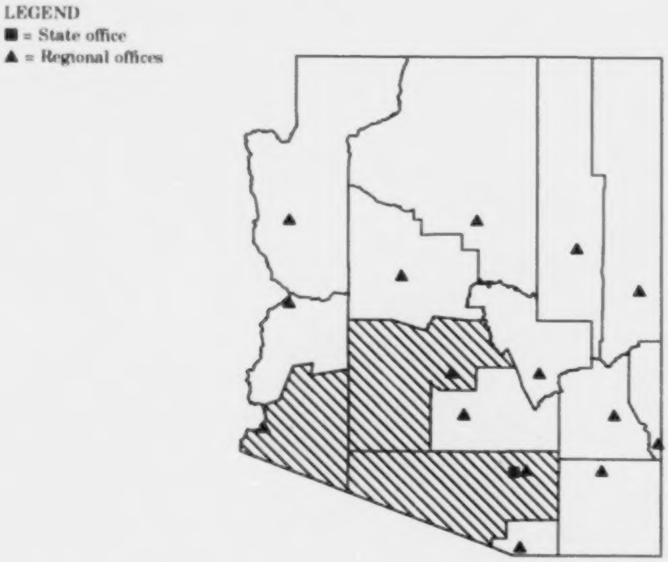
Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

DISPLAY 6

ARIZONA SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS


LEGEND
★ = State center
● = Regional centers

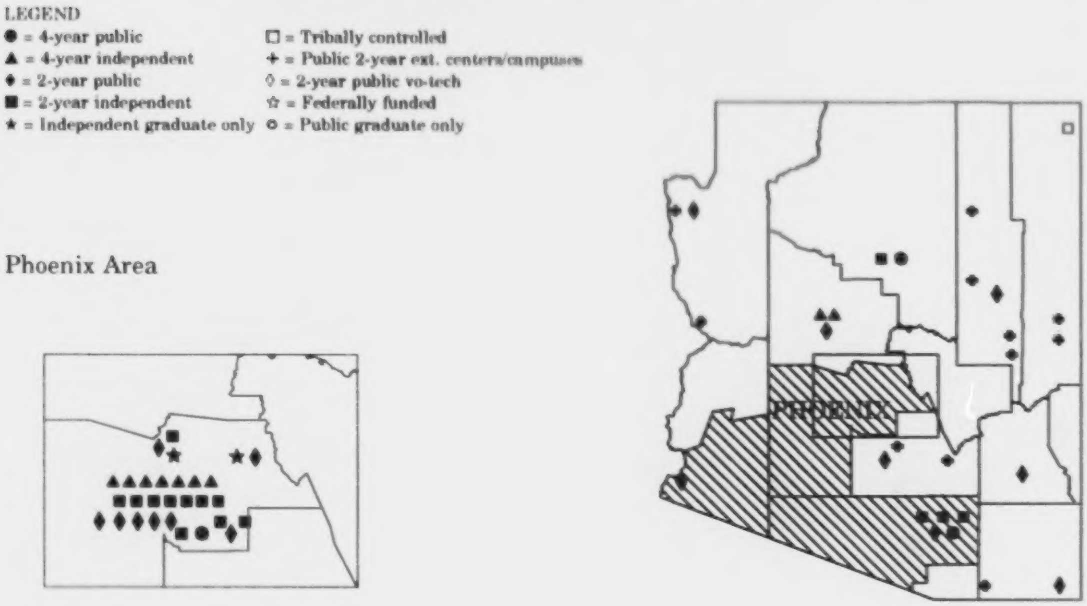
ARIZONA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES


LEGEND
■ = State office
▲ = Regional offices

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: Arizona SBDC Network; Arizona Cooperative Extension; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 7
ARIZONA POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS 1990-91


LEGEND
● = 4-year public
▲ = 4-year independent
♦ = 2-year public
■ = 2-year independent
★ = Independent graduate only
☐ = Tribally controlled
+ = Public 2-year ext. centers/campuses
◊ = 2-year public vo-tech
☆ = Federally funded
○ = Public graduate only
Phoenix Area
PHOENIX

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 8
ENROLLMENTS IN ARIZONA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY LEVEL, TYPE, CONTROL, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS - 1988

		Percent			Percent
UNDERGRADUATE	230,266	89.3	TWO-YEAR	150,372	58.3
GRADUATE	27,526	10.7	FOUR-YEAR	107,420	41.7
PUBLIC	241,388	93.6	FULL-TIME	108,488	42.1
PRIVATE	16,404	6.4	PART-TIME	149,304	57.9

Enrollments do not include U.S. Service Schools.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

DISPLAY 9
UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN ARIZONA PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1991
Simple Average by Type of Institution

(Number of Institutions)	Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991	Non-resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS						
Universities (3)	1,590	3.2	144.6	6,745	6.4	140.9
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (16)*	679	8.4	161.2	4,228	3.3	---

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

DISPLAY 10
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES IN ARIZONA BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Percent of:

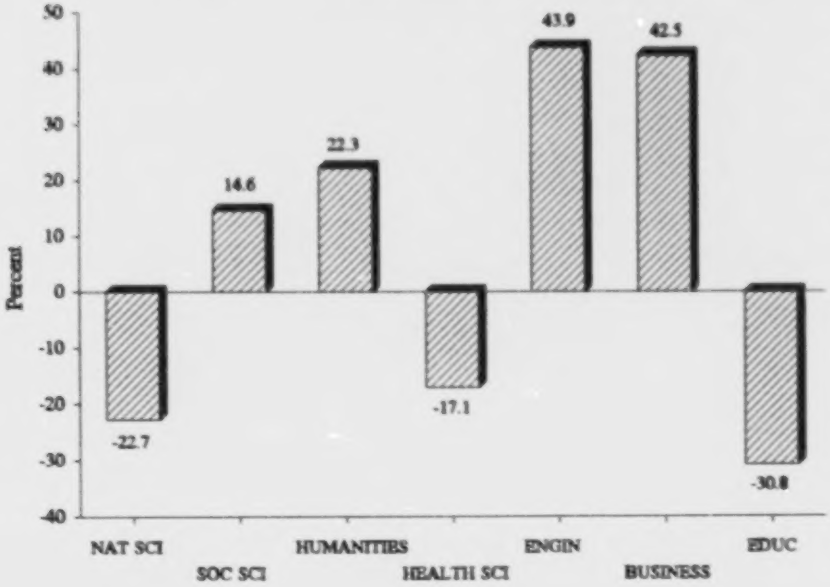
	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	3.8	2.[illegible]	3.9	2.3	3.2	3.8
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	5.9	2.4	3.3	2.0	4.3	0.6
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	1.6	3.2	1.5	2.7	1.6	0.6
LATINO	16.9	7.5	13.8	6.8	12.8	25.7
WHITE NON-LATINO	71.8	82.4	76.1	82.8	77.2	67.7

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The percent of higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are based on total enrollments (including international students).

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

DISPLAY 11

PERCENT CHANGE IN DEGREES EARNED AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED DISCIPLINES - ARIZONA, 1979 TO 1989



Source: U. S. Department of Education.

Economy

Principal Industries Agriculture — Manufacturing — Services — Trade

Industry Employment

Current. In 1990, 57 percent of California's non-farm workforce was employed in the service sector (see Display 1). Wholesale/retail trade employed the largest number of people in the service industries (see Display 2).

Manufacturing is important to California's economy, employing 17 percent of the state's 1990 workforce.

Projected. Between 1990 and 1994, non-farm employment is projected to grow less than 1 percent. Contributing to this stalled growth is a 3.6 percent decline in employment between 1990 and 1991. This one-year drop is attributed, in part, to national cuts in defense spending resulting in cuts to California's aerospace and weapons production industries.

Currently, mining and construction employs 6 percent of California's workforce. By 1994 this area is expected to employ only 3 percent of the workforce, representing a drop of 14 percent.

Employment in manufacturing is projected to shrink by 5 percent during this time.

The greatest growth in employment is forecasted to occur in the service sector (6.7 million new jobs, a 3.7 percent growth).

Occupations

Occupations projected to have the greatest absolute growth between 1990 and 1995 are shown in Display 3. Jobs in sales will see the largest absolute increase followed by general managers/executives, and waitresses and waiters. Of these 10 occupations, at least one-half require some form of postsecondary education (Johnstone, 1987).

Display 4 shows California's fastest growing occupations from 1990 to 1995. The paralegal profession will be the fastest growing occupation followed by tax preparers and data processing equipment repairers.

Exports

In 1990, California exported $58.4 billion worth of goods, the largest amount of any state in the nation (see Display 5). The European Community received 26 percent of California exports. Japan was the largest single-nation importer of California goods, accounting for $10.3 billion, or 17 percent of total goods. Canada and Mexico imported 10 and 8 percent of exports, respectively.

Income

In 1990, California had the second-highest per capita income in the WICHE region, averaging $20,689 (Alaska had the highest at $21,646). Per capita income in metropolitan regions of the state averaged $5,400 higher than per capita income in nonmetropolitan areas.

Thirteen percent of California's households lived below the poverty line in 1989. California has some of the greatest disparities in the region between high and low income family earnings, with high income families earning nearly 10 times that of low income families.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate in California in January 1992 was 8.5 percent. Unemployment in nonmetropolitan areas was 13.2 percent, while the rate in metropolitan areas was 8.3 percent.

Small Business Development

California has a strong entrepreneurial presence. The state ranks second nationally for number of new companies per 100,000 workers and 14th for the proportion of women and minority owned small businesses relative to their representation in the population. Between 1990 and 1991, entrepreneurship continued to grow in California (while declining in a majority of the states). California has 26 Small Business Development Centers and 55 cooperative extension offices that provide business and technical assistance (see Display 6).

Health

California averages 256 physicians per 100,000 population, the highest ratio in the region. Physicians are concentrated in metropolitan areas; rural areas average 133 physicians per 100,000.

Approximately 4 percent of the population lacks access to primary medical care due to economic or geographic barriers. Next to New Mexico, California has the highest rate of medically uninsured non-elderly persons (22 percent).

Population

California is the most populous state in the nation with almost 30 million people, surpassing other WICHE states by at least 25 million. California also is the most densely populated state in the region, averaging 173 persons per square mile. Ninety-six percent of the state's population resides in metropolitan areas.

After Hawaii and New Mexico, California is the third-most ethnically and racially diverse state in the region. One-quarter of the population is Latino. Together Latinos, African-Americans, American Indian/Alaskan Natives, and Asian/Pacific Islanders make up 46 percent of the population.

Higher Education

Institutions

There are 337 colleges and universities in California (see Display 7). Among this number are 145 independent four-year campuses and 107 public two-year institutions. Public institutions serve 88 percent of all undergraduates and graduate students in California (see Display 8). Part-time students comprise 56 percent of the student body.

Funding

Federally Financed Research and Development. In 1989, California was awarded over one-half of the total federal R&D grants to doctorate-granting institutions in the region, amounting to approximately $1.3 billion.

State Appropriation. In, 1991 state support for higher education's operating expenses was approximately $5.7 billion. This amount was a 2 percent drop from fiscal year 1990, representing a loss of approximately $112 million to colleges and universities.

Tuition and Fee Charges[4]. In 1991, annual resident undergraduate tuition ranged from $1,075 to $2,486 at California's four-year public universities and $120 at two-year institutions (the lowest tuition in the region) (see Display 9). These charges represent one-year increases of 17 percent at the California State University, 37 percent at University of California, and 20 percent at the community colleges.

Nonresident undergraduate tuition at four-year institutions ranged from $5,668 at California Maritime Academy to $10,185 at the University of California. Nonresident tuition at two-year colleges was $3,246.

Participation by Race/Ethnicity

Latinos are underrepresented in California's colleges and universities—they make up 35 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population but only 10 to 15 percent of undergraduate students (see Display 10). Conversely, White non-Latino and Asian/Pacific Islander students are well-represented in California's higher education institutions. White non-Latinos make up 54 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population but as much as 64 percent of undergraduates at California colleges and universities. Asians/Pacific Islanders comprise 11 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population and 16 percent of undergraduates at four-year institutions in the state.

Degrees Earned

In 1989, the most popular field at California colleges and universities was business, with 21 percent of students earning degrees in this field. The second-largest degree-granting field was social science (16 percent of degrees). Health and natural sciences granted the smallest share of degrees in California (6 percent).

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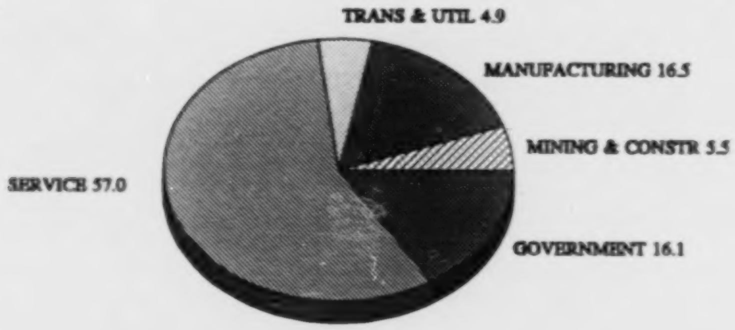
[4] California charges tuition to nonresident students, but not to resident students; residents pay instructional fees rather than tuition. For the purposes of this report, instructional fees are considered tuition.

Between 1979 and 1989, the fields of business and engineering experienced the greatest growth in degrees earned (45 and 42 percent) (see Display 11). The number of students earning degrees in health sciences, education, and natural sciences dropped by 20 percent or more.

DISPLAY 1

CALIFORNIA NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT, 1990



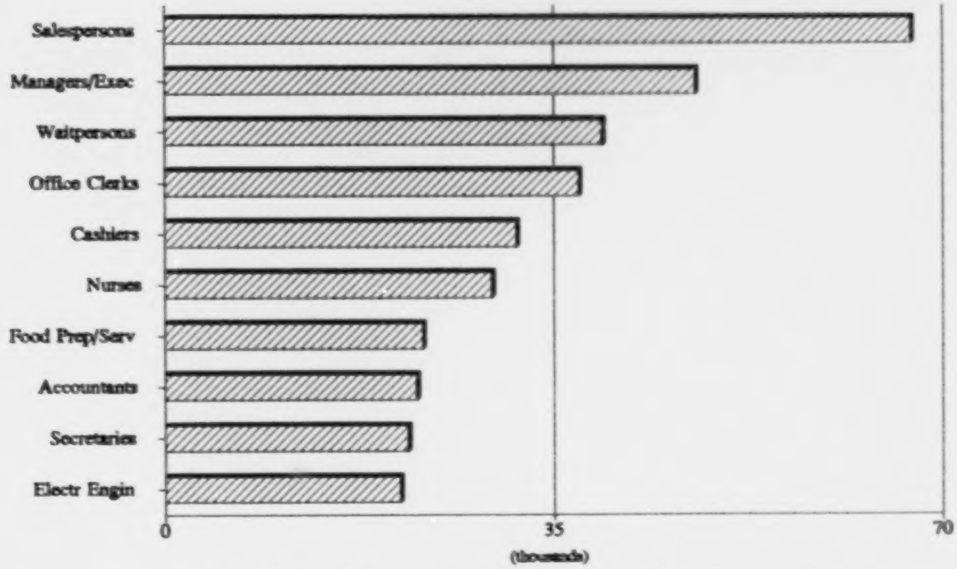
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1991

DISPLAY 2
CALIFORNIA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, 1990 TO 1994

Industry	1990 Employment	1994 Employment	Four-Year Growth	
			(Number)	(Percent)
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	690,900	592,600	592,600	-14.2
MANUFACTURING	2,126,800	2,012,500	2,012,500	-5.4
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	633,600	641,900	641,900	1.3
SERVICES	6,464,700	6,704,400	6,704,400	3.7
Wholesale/Retail Trade	3,016,300	3,091,500	3,091,500	2.5
Business & Professional	1,138,300	1,159,000	1,159,000	1.8
Other	2,310,100	2,453,900	2,453,900	6.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	839,200	835,200	835,200	-0.5
GOVERNMENT	2,075,000	2,132,000	2,132,000	2.7
TOTAL	12,830,200	12,918,600	12,918,600	0.7

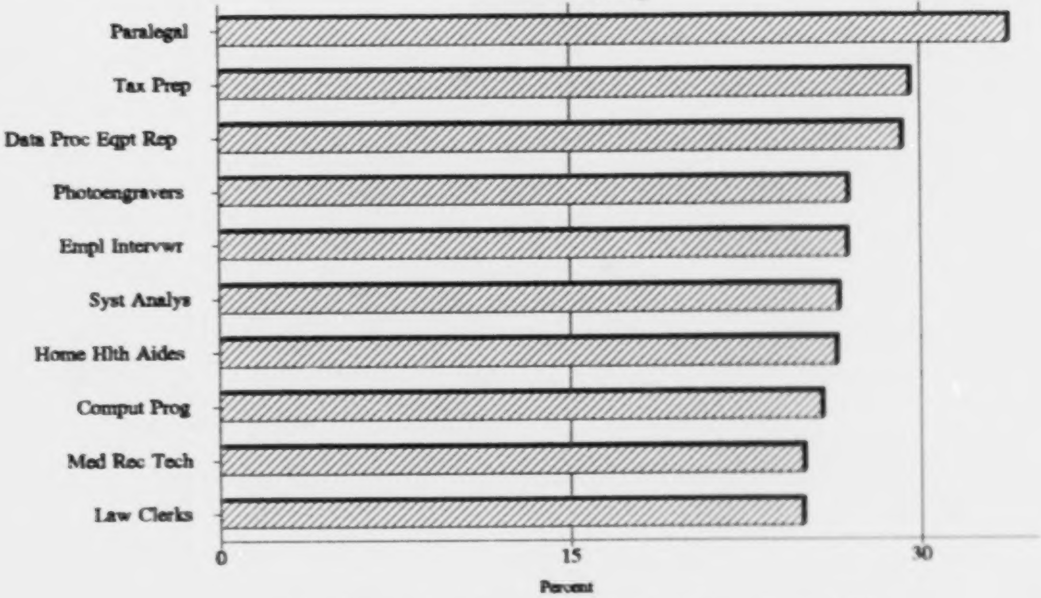
Source: Commission on State Finance, May 1992.

DISPLAY 3
TOP TEN CALIFORNIA OCCUPATIONS, 1990 TO 1995
Greatest Absolute Growth *



Source: California Employment Development Department, 1992.

DISPLAY 4
TOP TEN CALIFORNIA OCCUPATIONS, 1990 TO 1995*
Fastest Growing



Source: California Employment Development Department, 1992.

*Occupations with greatest absolute growth due to new jobs.

DISPLAY 5
TOP TEN RECEIVING COUNTRIES OF CALIFORNIA EXPORTS DOLLAR VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1990

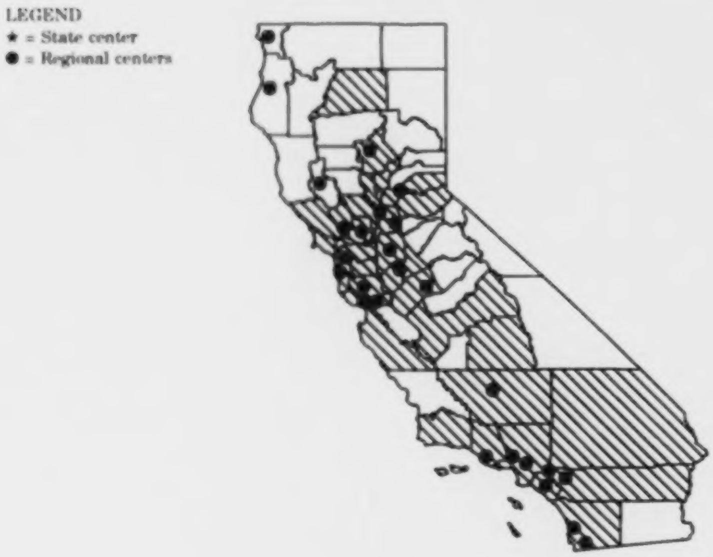
Country	Total Dollar Value of Shipment (millions)	Percent of Total Exports
JAPAN	$10,265.9	17.6
CANADA	5,803.2	9.9
MEXICO	4,670.5	8.0
SOUTH KOREA	3,789.2	6.5
GERMANY	3,652.7	6.3
UNITED KINGDOM	3,359.4	5.7
CHINA (TAIWAN)	3,165.2	5.4
SINGAPORE	2,640.1	4.5
FRANCE	2,148.8	3.7
NETHERLANDS	1,815.4	3.1
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY*	14,901.3	25.5
WORLD	58,430.4	----

* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

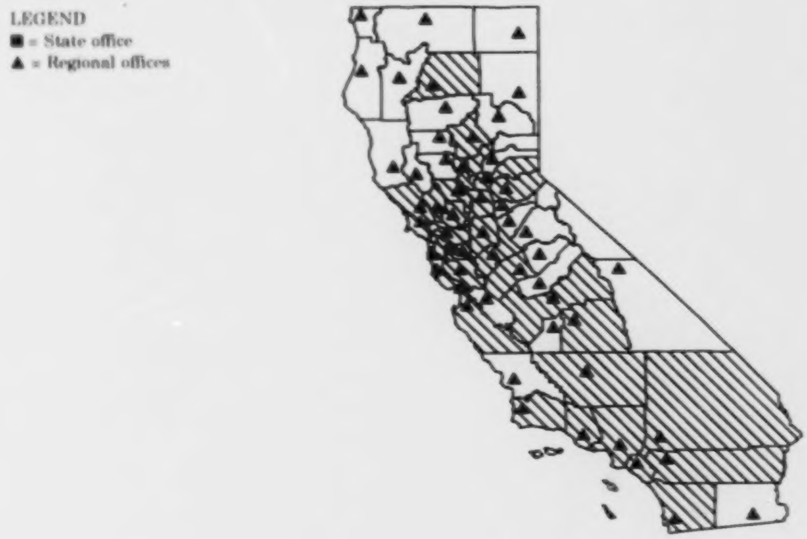
Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

DISPLAY 6

CALIFORNIA SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS


LEGEND
★ = State center
● = Regional centers

CALIFORNIA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES

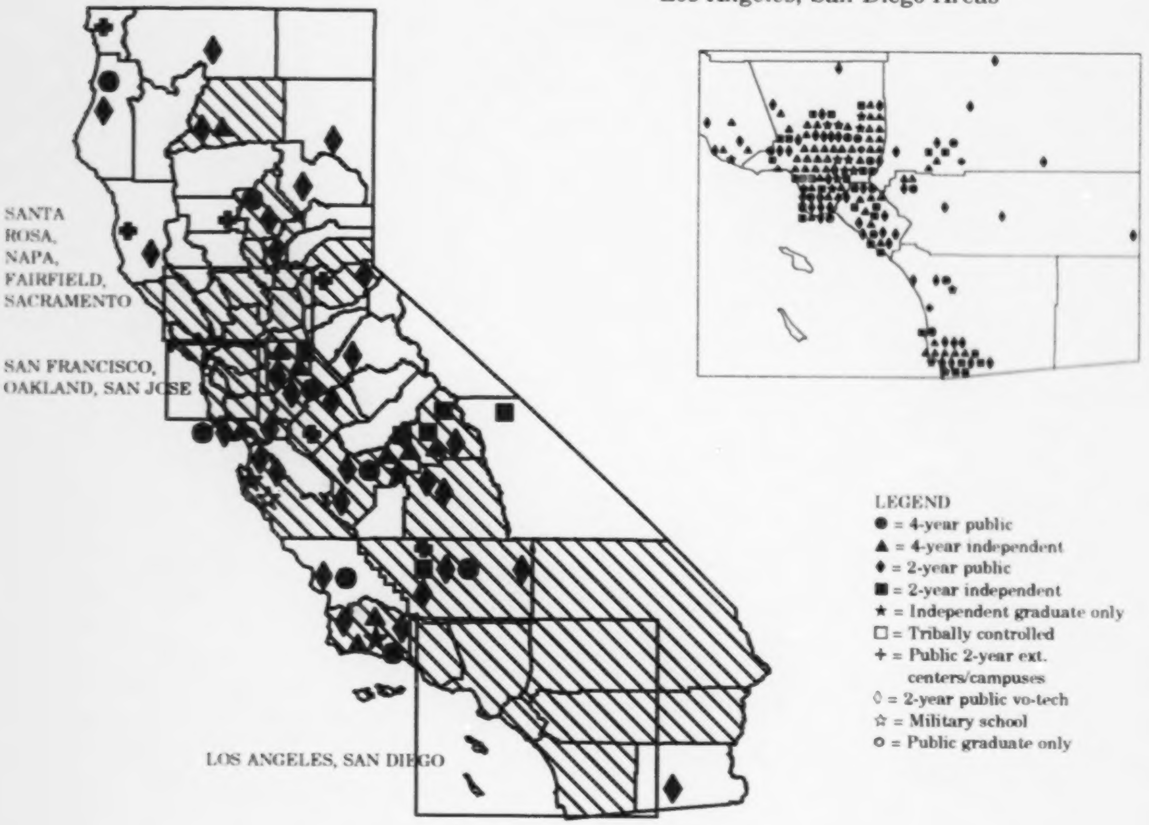

LEGEND
■ = State office
▲ = Regional offices

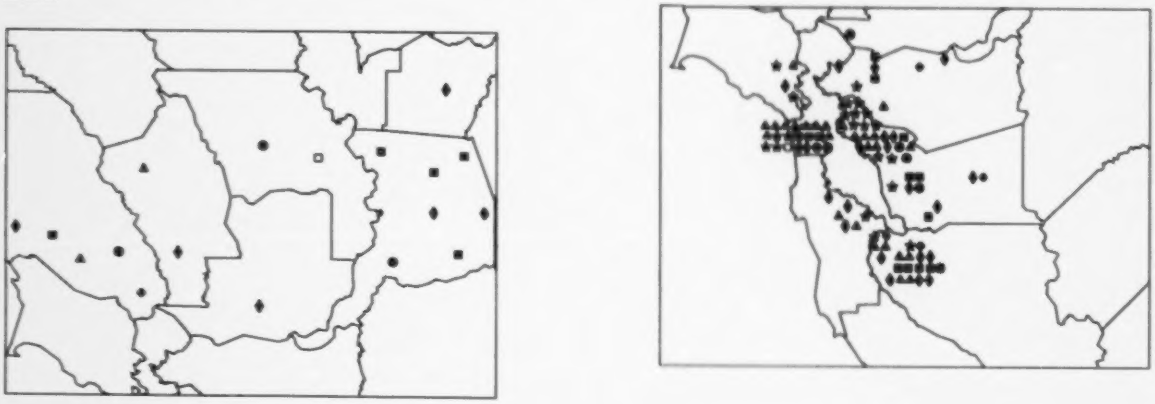
Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: California Department of Commerce, Office of Small Business; University of California Cooperative Extension Service; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 7
CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS 1990-91

Los Angeles, San Diego Areas


SANTA ROSA, NAPA, FAIRFIELD, SACRAMENTO
SAN FRANCISCO, OAKLAND, SAN JOSE
LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO
LEGEND
● = 4-year public
▲ = 4-year independent
♦ = 2-year public
■ = 2-year independent
★ = Independent graduate only
☐ = Tribally controlled
+ = Public 2-year ext. centers/campuses
◊ = 2-year public vo-tech
☆ = Military school
○ = Public graduate only



Santa Rosa, Napa, Fairfield, Sacramento Areas

San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose Areas

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 8
ENROLLMENTS IN CALIFORNIA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY LEVEL, TYPE, CONTROL, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS - 1988

		Percent			Percent
UNDERGRADUATE	1,560,155	89.0	TWO-YEAR	1,067,888	60.9
GRADUATE	193,470	11.0	FOUR-YEAR	685,737	39.1
PUBLIC	1,540,946	87.9	FULL-TIME	770,310	43.9
PRIVATE	212,679	12.1	PART-TIME	983,315	56.1

Enrollments do not include U.S. Service Schools.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

DISPLAY 9
UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN CALIFORNIA PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1991
Simple Average by Type of Institution

(Number of Institutions)	Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991	Non-resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS						
California Maritime Academy (1)	1,495	14.1	27.1	5,668	32.2	115.4
California State University (20)	1,075	16.8	235.6	8,454	19.2	167.9
University of California (9)	2,486	36.6	150.3	10,185	23.7	163.0
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (107)	120	20.0	120.0	3,246	6.1	----

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

DISPLAY 10
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES IN CALIFORNIA BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

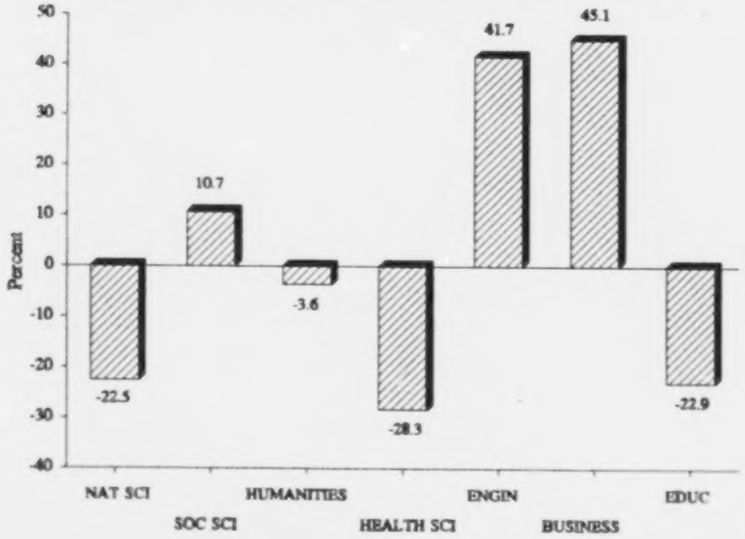
Percent of:

	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 25 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	7.7	5.7	8.2	5.5	7.5	9.2
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.9
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	11.9	18.7	9.8	15.8	10.4	11.0
LATINO	19.4	11.9	18.0	10.2	14.5	35.3
WHITE NON-LATINO	60.3	59.9	58.5	64.1	63.3	54.1

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The percent of higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are based on total enrollments (including international students).

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

DISPLAY 11
PERCENT CHANGE IN DEGREES EARNED AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED DISCIPLINES - CALIFORNIA, 1979 to 1989



Source: U. S. Department of Education.

Economy

Principal Industries Manufacturing — Government — Tourism — Agriculture — Aerospace

Industry Employment

Current. In 1990, service industries employed 57 percent of Colorado's non-farm workers (see Display 1). Mining and construction industries employed only 5 percent and the manufacturing sector employed close to 13 percent of the state's workers.

Projected. Between 1992 and 1997, employment in major industries is projected to increase by approximately 10 percent (152,000 jobs) (see Display 2). The service sector is projected to have the largest growth in employment (106,600 jobs) followed by government (19,300 jobs). Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate and in manufacturing is projected to increase less than 3 percent.

Occupations

Colorado's occupations projected to have the greatest number of job openings between 1991 and 1996 are shown in Display 3. Sales jobs are expected to have the most job openings during this five-year period, followed by general managers/executives and janitors/cleaners.

Display 4 shows the fastest growing occupations from 1991 to 1996. At least one-half of these jobs require technical training usually associated with lower level postsecondary education.

Exports

In 1990 Colorado exported approximately $2.7 billion worth of goods to foreign countries (see Display 5). The European Community (EC) accounted for 35 percent of this export trade. Apart from the EC, Japan and Canada were the top importers of Colorado goods, importing $487 and $446 million, respectively.

Income

Colorado's per capita income averaged $18,860 in 1990, slightly higher than the national average of $18,696. Average income in metropolitan areas of the state was more than $3,500 higher than income in nonmetropolitan areas.

In 1989, approximately 12 percent of Colorado's households lived below the poverty line. Upper income families in Colorado earn, on average, nine times that of lower income families.

Unemployment

In January 1992, unemployment in Colorado was 6 percent, two percentage points lower than the national average. The unemployment rates in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas of the state were 5.8 and 7.2 percent, respectively.

Small Business Development

Colorado is ranked tenth nationally for the number of jobs resulting from the establishment of new small businesses between 1989 and 1991. The state also has a large proportion of minority-owned and women-owned small businesses relative to its minority and female populations. Colorado has 21 Small Business Development Centers and 57 cooperative extensions centers that provide assistance and technical expertise to small business entrepreneurs (see Display 6).

Health

When contrasted with populations in the other western states, Coloradans have good access to health care. Colorado averages 226 physicians per 100,000 population and only 2.4 percent of the population lacks access to primary medical care due to economic or geographic circumstances. Seventeen percent of the non-elderly population is medically uninsured.

Population

Between 1980 and 1990, Colorado's population grew from approximately 2.9 to 3.3 million, an increase of 14 percent. The population is relatively young, with 46 percent between the ages of 18 and 44 and a median age of 32.5. White non-Latinos make up 81 percent of the population. The second-largest ethnic or racial group is Latino, comprising 13 percent of Colorado's population. American Indians/Alaskan Natives make up less than 1 percent of the state's population.

Colorado is a predominately urban state, with 82 percent of the population living in metropolitan areas and more than 30 people per square mile.

Higher Education

Institutions

There are a total of 57 colleges and universities in Colorado: 13 public four-year, 17 public two-year, 14 independent four-year, 12 independent two-year institutions, and one U.S. Service school (see Display 7). Public colleges and universities enroll 87 percent of all students enrolled in Colorado (Display 8). Four-year institutions account for two-thirds of enrollments. Sixty percent of Colorado's students attend college full-time.

Funding

Federally Financed Research and Development. In 1989, Colorado received $167 million of federal funds for R&D expenditures at doctorate-granting institutions. This amounted to the third highest award in the region.

State Appropriation. In 1991, state general fund appropriations to higher education in Colorado totalled $524 million, an increase of 3 percent over 1990.

Tuition and Fee Charges. In 1991, annual resident undergraduate tuition at Colorado's four-year public universities averaged between $1,717 and $4092 while tuition at two-year institutions averaged $1,005 (see Display 9). These charges represent one-year increases ranging from 5.1 to 9.7 percent.

Nonresident undergraduate tuition averaged between $5,529 and $10,678 at four-year and $3,841 at two-year colleges in Colorado. Between 1981 and 1991, nonresident tuition at Colorado State University and the University of Colorado, Boulder more than doubled.

Participation by Race/Ethnicity

In 1990, Latinos comprised 18 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population in Colorado but were seriously underrepresented in higher education, making up only 6 and 10 percent of 1988 undergraduates at four- and two-year institutions, respectively (see Display 10). Latinos, African-Americans, and American Indians/Alaskan Natives all are better represented at two-year than at four-year institutions. White non-Latino students were well-represented at all higher education levels in Colorado, comprising 87 and 83 percent of students at two- and four-year institutions.

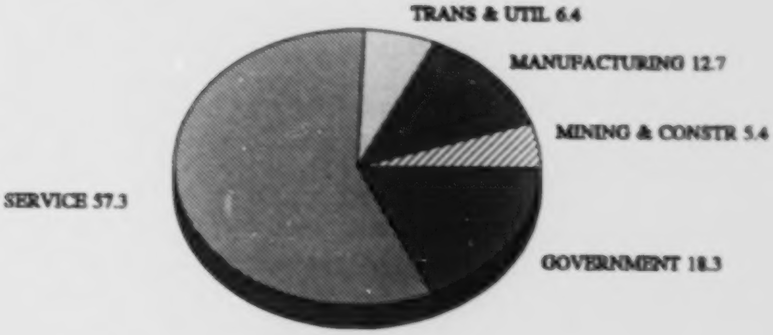
Degrees Earned

In 1989, 22 percent of students attending Colorado institutions earned degrees in business. Social science was the next most popular field, accounting for 14 percent of degrees earned. The smallest field was health sciences, granting only 5 percent of degrees earned at Colorado's colleges and universities.

Between 1979 and 1989, business and engineering fields saw the greatest growth, with 57 and 39 percent increases in the numbers of students earning degrees in these fields (see Display 11). Students earning degrees in education dropped by 34 percent, the greatest decline in this field of all the WICHE states.

DISPLAY 1

COLORADO NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT, 1990



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1991.

DISPLAY 2

COLORADO INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, 1992 to 1997 (projected)

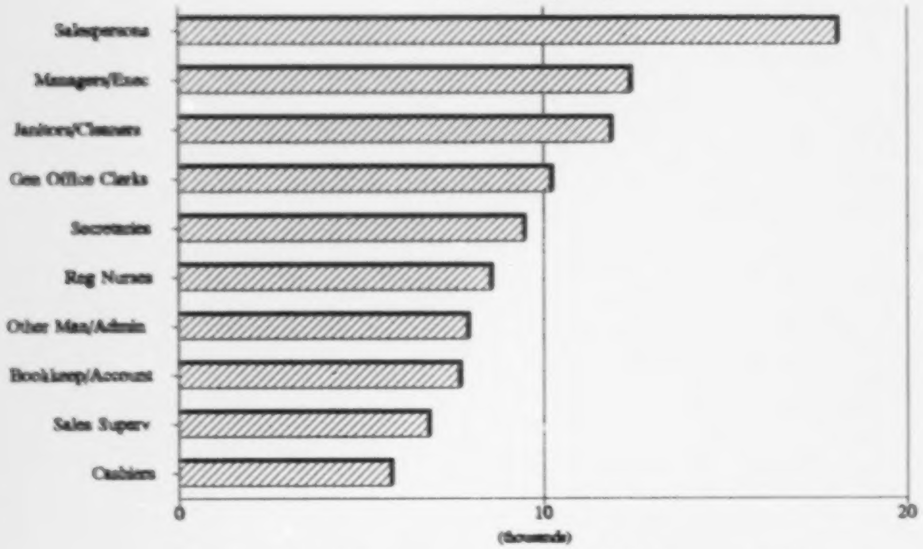
Industry	1992 Employment	1997 Employment	Five-Year Growth	
			(Number)	(Percent)
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	92,300	100,800	8,500	9.2
MANUFACTURING	183,600	188,700	5,100	2.8
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	98,300	108,300	10,000	10.2
SERVICES	812,500	919,100	106,600	13.1
Wholesale/Retail Trade	380,700	405,400	24,700	6.5
Other	431,800	513,700	81,900	19.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	99,100	101,300	2,200	2.2
GOVERNMENT	287,200	306,500	19,300	6.7
TOTAL	1,573,000	1,724,700	151,700	9.6

Source: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, 1992.

DISPLAY 3

TOP TEN COLORADO OCCUPATIONS, 1991 TO 1996

Most Job Openings

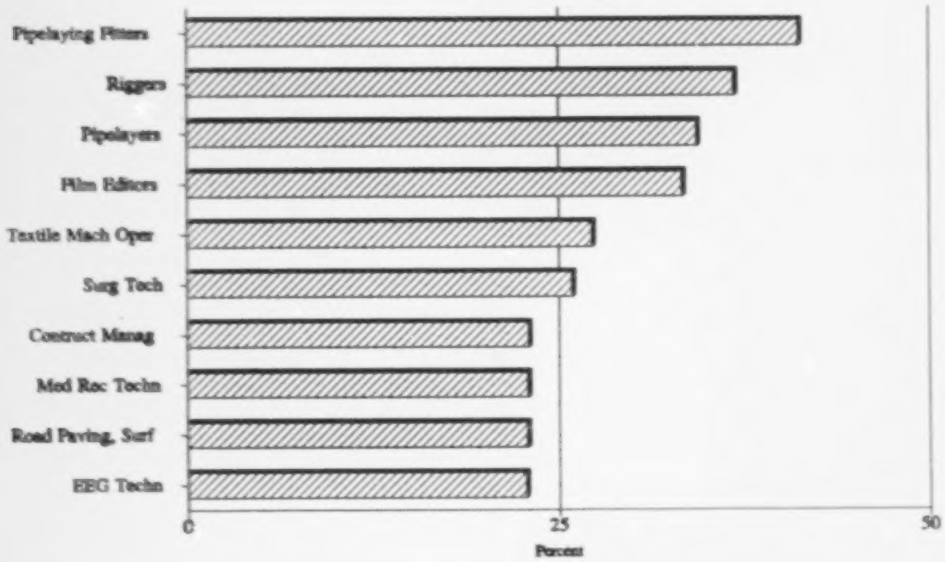


Source: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, 1992.

DISPLAY 4

TOP TEN COLORADO OCCUPATIONS, 1991 TO 1996

Fastest Growing



Source: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, 1992.

DISPLAY 5
TOP TEN RECEIVING COUNTRIES OF COLORADO EXPORTS DOLLAR VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1990

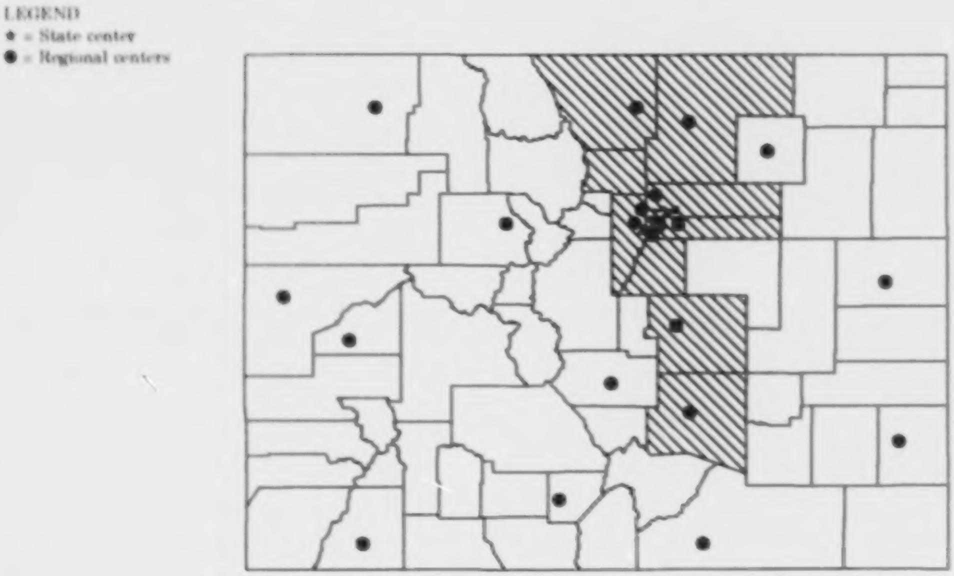
Country	Total Dollar Value of Shipment (millions)	Percent of Total Exports
JAPAN	$487.1	18.2
CANADA	445.5	16.7
GERMANY	262.3	9.8
UNITED KINGDOM	187.5	7.0
FRANCE	166.3	6.2
NETHERLANDS	122.4	4.6
MEXICO	113.6	4.2
ITALY	103.7	3.9
SOUTH KOREA	85.3	3.2
SINGAPORE	81.6	3.1
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY *	943.1	35.3
WORLD	2,674.4	----

* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

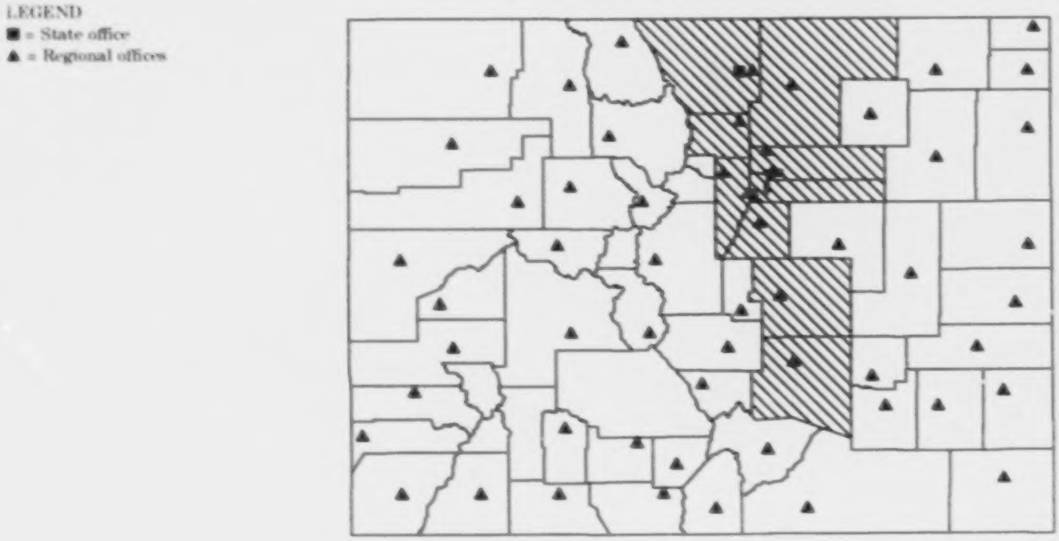
Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

DISPLAY 6

COLORADO SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS


LEGEND
● = State center
● = Regional centers

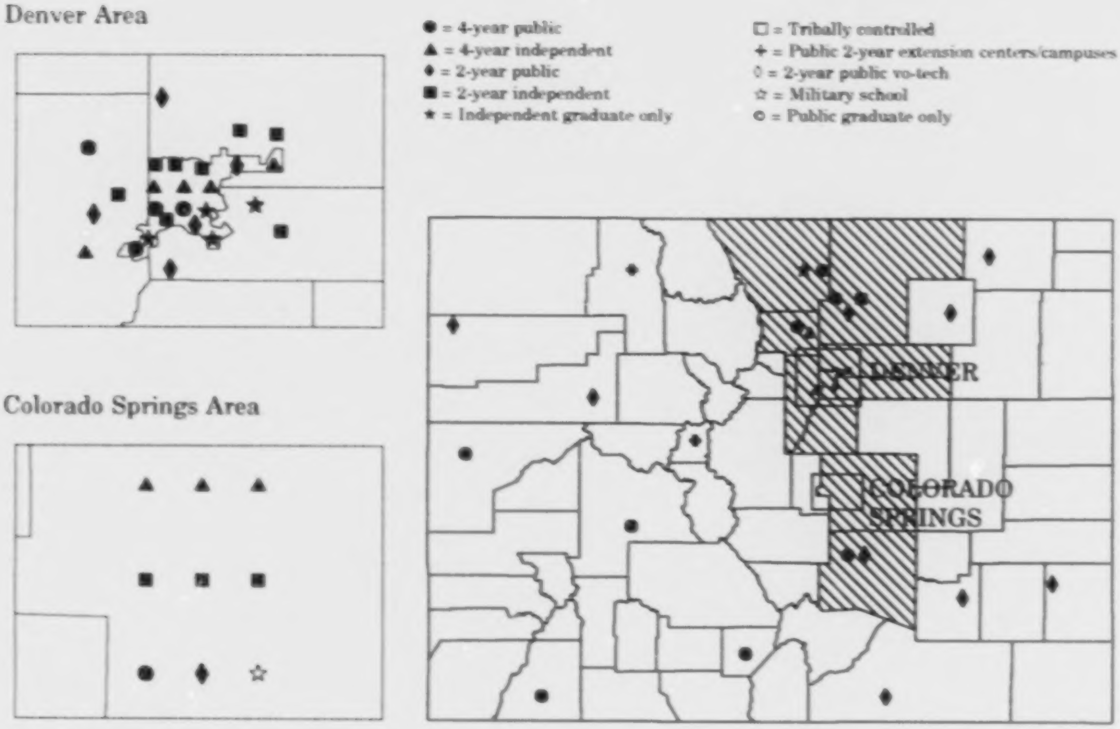
COLORADO COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES


LEGEND
■ = State office
▲ = Regional offices

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: Colorado Small Business Development Center; Colorado State University Cooperative Extension; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 7
COLORADO POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS 1990-91


Denver Area
Colorado Springs Area
● = 4-year public
▲ = 4-year independent
♦ = 2-year public
■ = 2-year independent
★ = Independent graduate only
☐ = Tribally controlled
+ = Public 2-year extension centers/campuses
◊ = 2-year public vo-tech
☆ = Military school
○ = Public graduate only
DENVER
COLORADO SPRINGS

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 8
ENROLLMENTS IN COLORADO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY LEVEL, TYPE, CONTROL, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS - 1988

		Percent			Percent
UNDERGRADUATE	164,805	88.4	TWO-YEAR	62,693	33.6
GRADUATE	21,538	11.6	FOUR-YEAR	123,650	66.4
PUBLIC	162,956	87.4	FULL-TIME	112,474	60.4
PRIVATE	23,387	12.6	PART-TIME	73,869	39.6

Enrollments do not include U.S. Service Schools.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

DISPLAY 9
UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN COLORADO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1991
Simple Average by Type of Institution

(Number of Institutions)	Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991	Non-Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS*						
Colorado School of Mines (1)	4,092	5.1	114.2	10,678	5.1	97.5
Colorado State University Univ. of Colorado, Boulder (2)	2,371	6.0	127.0	8,687	8.6	127.8
Other Four-Year Institutions (9)	1,717	9.7	122.9	5,529	11.3	89.9
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (15)	1,005	8.4	73.8	3,841	9.0	—

* Does not include University of Colorado, Health Sciences Center.

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

DISPLAY 10
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES IN COLORADO BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Percent of:

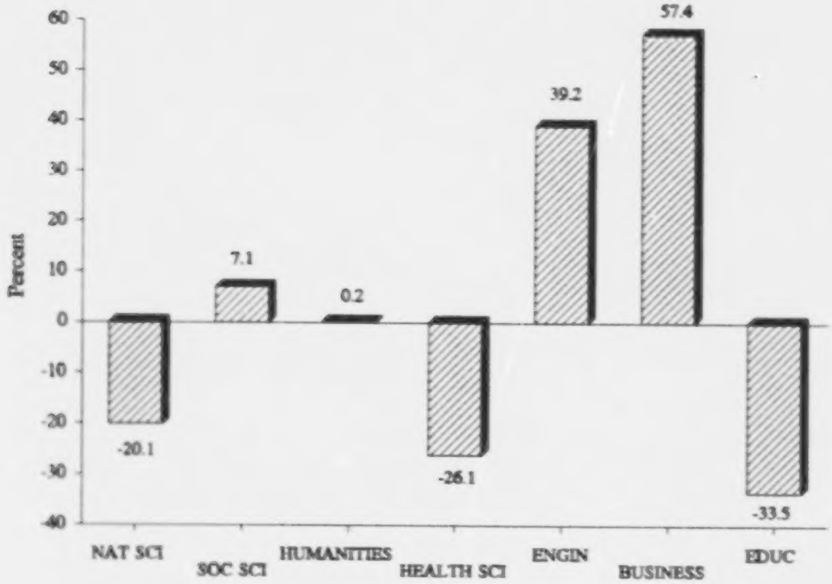
	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 25 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	4.0	2.6	5.2	2.3	3.9	5.1
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	0.5	1.2.	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.0
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	2.2	3.1	1.9	2.7	1.5	2.1
LATINO	11.4	8.0	11.3	6.2	9.9	17.6
WHITE NON-LATINO	81.9	84.2	79.1	86.5	82.8	76.3

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The percent of higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are based on total enrollments (including international students).

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

DISPLAY 11

PERCENT CHANGE IN DEGREES EARNED AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED DISCIPLINES - COLORADO, 1979 to 1989



Source: U. S. Department of Education.

Economy

Principal Industries Tourism - Defense - Sugar refining - Pineapple and diversified agriculture - Aquaculture

Industry Employment

Current. Hawaii's service sector employed almost two-thirds of the non-farm workforce in 1990 (see Display 1). The tourism industry was a main contributor to this number.

Government was the next-largest employer in Hawaii, employing 20 percent of the workforce. Manufacturing is the smallest sector, employing only 4 percent of the workforce.

Projected. Hawaii's workforce is projected to grow by 53,400 jobs between 1990 and 1995, an increase of 10 percent (see Display 2). Service industries are expecting the greatest increases in employment, with 36,000 new jobs. The government sector is expected to employ 9,000 new workers, an increase of 9 percent. Employment in the manufacturing sector of the economy is projected to decline by 3 percent, a loss of 600 jobs.

Occupations

The retail sales occupation is projected to have the greatest number of job openings in Hawaii from 1988 to 1993 (see Display 3). Two occupations related to the tourism industry — janitors/cleaners and waiters and waitresses — also are projected to have large numbers of job openings.

Fastest growing occupations in Hawaii are reported in Display 4. Travel agents, civil engineering technicians, and tax preparers are reported to be the top three fastest growing occupations. At least one-half of these occupations (civil engineering technicians, tax preparers, architects, drafters, paralegals, and survey scientists) require some level of postsecondary education.

Exports

In 1990, Hawaii exported $298 million worth of goods to foreign countries (see Display 5). Japan imported more than one-half of these exports, accounting for $164 million of this trade. The European Community was the next largest importer, accounting for 12 percent (or $36 million) of this trade. Together, Pacific Rim nations imported nearly three-quarters of Hawaii's exports.

Income

In 1990, Hawaii had the third-highest per capita income in the region at $20,361. Average per capita income in metropolitan areas averaged $3,800 higher than that of nonmetropolitan areas.

Nearly 11 percent of Hawaii's households lived below the poverty line in 1989. Upper income families earned eight times that of lower income families.

Unemployment

In January 1992, Hawaii had the lowest unemployment rate of all the WICHE states (3.6 percent). Unemployment in metropolitan areas was only 2.9 percent, while the unemployment rate in nonmetropolitan areas was 5.3 percent.

Small Business Development

Hawaii ranks seventeenth in the nation for its share of new businesses (per 100,000 workers). The state ranks low compared with many WICHE states in the number of jobs created as a result of new businesses. Hawaii has five Small Business Development Centers and 13 cooperative extension offices to provide business and technical assistance (see Display 6).

Health

Health care in Hawaii is highly accessible. Hawaii ranks fourth in the nation for access to health care. The state averages 243 physicians per 100,000 population. Nine percent of the non-elderly population in Hawaii is without health insurance.

Population

Between 1980 and 1990, the population in Hawaii grew from approximately 965,000 to 1.1 million, an increase of 15 percent. Fifty-nine percent of Hawaii's population is Asian/Pacific Islander. The second-largest racial or ethnic group is White/non-Latino, comprising 31 percent of the population. American Indians/Alaskan Natives in Hawaii comprise only 0.4 percent of the population, the smallest representation of this group in the region.

In the WICHE region, Hawaii is second only to California in population density, with 165 persons per square mile. Three-quarters of the population resides in metropolitan areas.

Higher Education

Institutions

There are 15 colleges and universities in Hawaii: three public four-year, six public two-year, four independent four-year, and two independent two-year institutions (see Display 7). Public colleges enroll 81 percent of students in Hawaii (see Display 8). Four-year colleges serve 62 percent of this group. More than two-fifths (42 percent) of Hawaii's students attend higher education institutions on a part-time basis.

Funding

Federally Financed Research and Development. In 1989, Hawaii was awarded $41 million of federal funds for R&D expenditures (approximately 2 percent of federal R&D funds awarded in the region).

State Appropriation. Over the past year (1991 to 1992), state appropriations to higher education in Hawaii grew by 10 percent (or $30 million), a 5 percent increase when adjusted for inflation.

Tuition and Fee Charges. In 1991, annual resident undergraduate tuition at Hawaii's four-year public universities ranged from $1,045 to $1,387 while nonresident tuition ranged from $3,110 to $3,977. Over the ten-year period from 1981 to 1991, nonresident tuition more than tripled (see Display 9).

Resident tuition at two-year institutions averaged $440 in 1991, while nonresident tuition averaged $2,600. Both resident and nonresident tuition rose at the same rate (4.8 percent) over the previous year.

Participation by Race/Ethnicity

More than 70 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population in Hawaii is Asian/Pacific Islander (see Display 10). This group is well-represented in Hawaii's two-year colleges but underrepresented at the four-year level. Latinos comprise 10 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population in Hawaii, but represent less than 2 percent of undergraduate students.

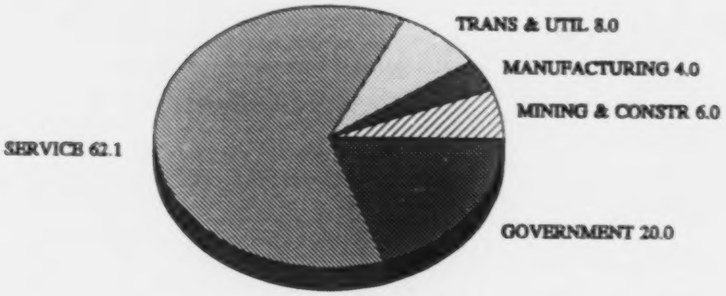
Degrees Earned

In 1989, as with all of the WICHE states, the most popular degree-granting field at Hawaii's colleges and universities was business. Social sciences and education were the second and third-largest degree-granting fields, with 15 and 14 percent of students earning degrees in these fields. Engineering accounted for only 4 percent of degrees earned.

Between 1979 and 1989, education experienced the greatest growth in degrees earned (115 percent) (see Display 11). Students earning degrees in business increased at the next fastest rate (62 percent). The number of students earning degrees in health sciences and natural sciences declined by 33 and 28 percent, respectively.

DISPLAY 1

HAWAII NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT, 1990



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1991.

DISPLAY 2
HAWAII INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, 1990 TO 1995 (projected)

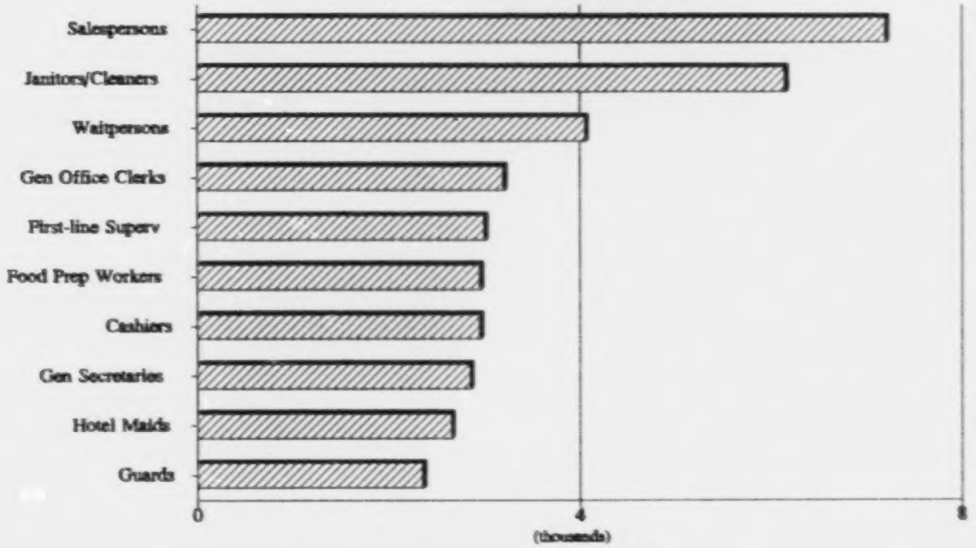
Industry	1990 Employment	1995 Employment	Five-year Growth (Number)	Five-year Growth (Percent)
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	31,900	32,900	1,000	3.1
MANUFACTURING	21,000	20,400	-600	-2.9
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	42,100	45,900	3,800	9.0
SERVICES	290,600	326,600	36,000	12.4
Wholesale/ Retail Trade	135,900	150,200	14,300	10.5
Hotels	38,800	43,200	4,400	11.3
Other	115,900	133,200	17,300	14.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	36,900	41,100	4,200	11.4
GOVERNMENT	105,300	114,300	9,000	8.5
TOTAL	527,800	581,200	53,400	10.1

Source: Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, 1991.

DISPLAY 3

TOP TEN HAWAII OCCUPATIONS, 1988 TO 1993

Most Job Openings

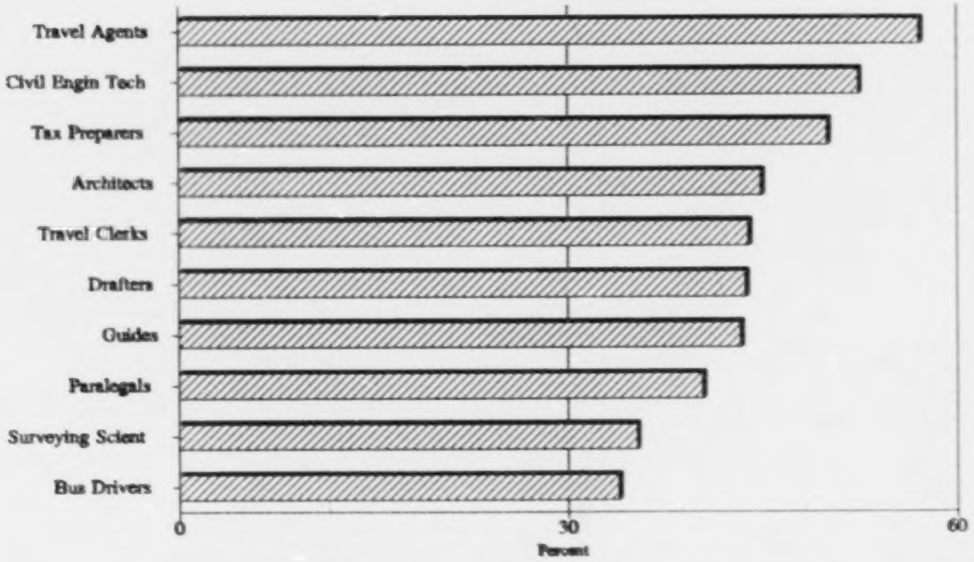


Source: Hawaii Department of Labor, 1990.

DISPLAY 4

TOP TEN HAWAII OCCUPATIONS, 1988 TO 1993

Fastest Growing



Source: Hawaii Department of Labor, 1990.

DISPLAY 5
TOP TEN RECEIVING COUNTRIES OF HAWAII EXPORTS DOLLAR VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1990

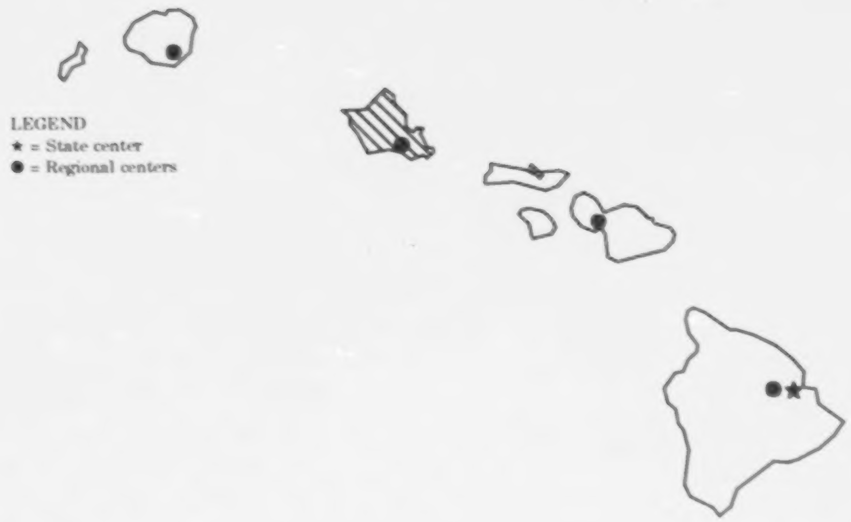
Country	Total Dollar Value of Shipment (millions)	Percent of Total Exports
JAPAN	$163.9	55.0
UNITED KINGDOM	28.7	9.6
CHINA (TAIWAN)	19.3	6.5
SOUTH KOREA	15.6	5.2
CANADA	14.4	4.8
HONG KONG	13.6	4.6
INDONESIA	6.5	2.2
AUSTRALIA	3.9	1.3
NETHERLANDS	3.7	1.3
SINGAPORE	3.5	1.2
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY *	36.1	12.1
WORLD	298.2	----

* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

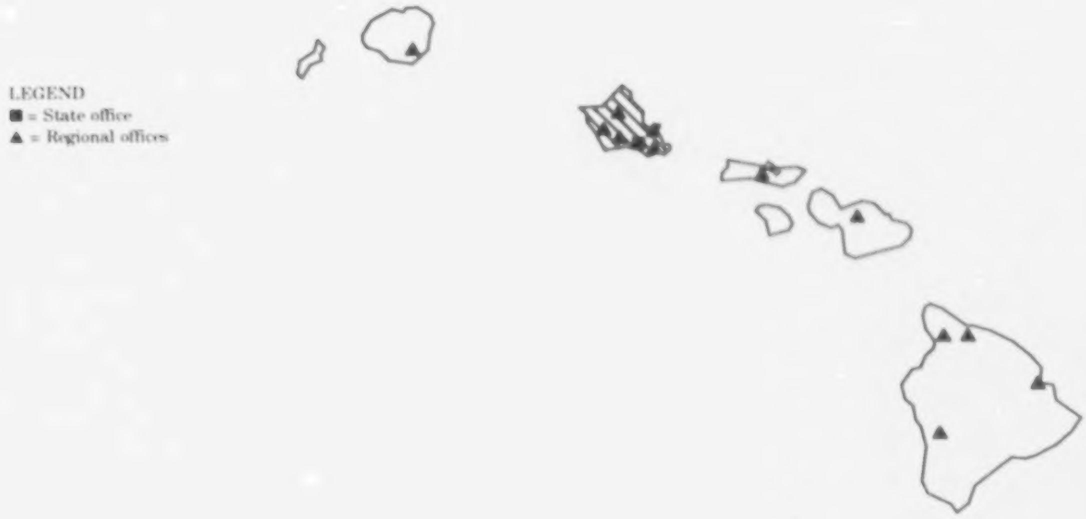
Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

DISPLAY 6

HAWAII SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS


LEGEND
★ = State center
● = Regional centers

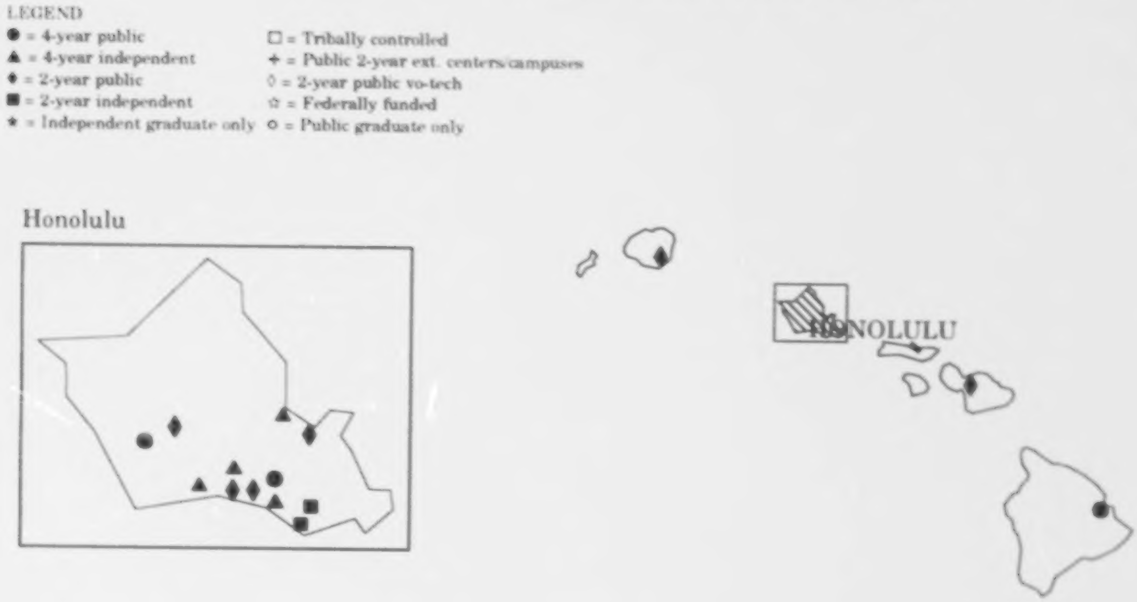
HAWAII COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES


LEGEND
■ = State office
▲ = Regional offices

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: Hawaii Small Business Development Center Network; Hawaii Cooperative Extension Service; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 7
HAWAII POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS 1990-91


LEGEND
● = 4-year public
▲ = 4-year independent
♦ = 2-year public
■ = 2-year independent
★ = Independent graduate only
☐ = Tribally controlled
✚ = Public 2-year ext. centers/campuses
◊ = 2-year public vo-tech
☆ = Federally funded
○ = Public graduate only
Honolulu
HONOLULU

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 8
ENROLLMENTS IN HAWAII INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY LEVEL, TYPE, CONTROL, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS - 1988

		Percent			Percent
UNDERGRADUATE	46,080	88.1	TWO-YEAR	19,979	38.2
GRADUATE	6,217	11.9	FOUR-YEAR	32,318	61.8
PUBLIC	42,529	81.3	FULL-TIME	30,230	57.8
PRIVATE	9,768	18.7	PART-TIME	22,067	42.2

Enrollments do not include U.S. Service Schools.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

DISPLAY 9
UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN HAWAII PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1991
Simple Average by Type of Institution

	Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1980-1990	Non-Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1980-1990
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS						
University of Hawaii, Manoa (1)	1,387	4.5	188.4	3,977	5.3	244.0
Other Four-year (2)	1,045	2.5	186.3	3,110	4.0	222.3
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (7)	440	4.8	377.2	2,600	4.8	—

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

DISPLAY 10
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES IN HAWAII BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Percent of:

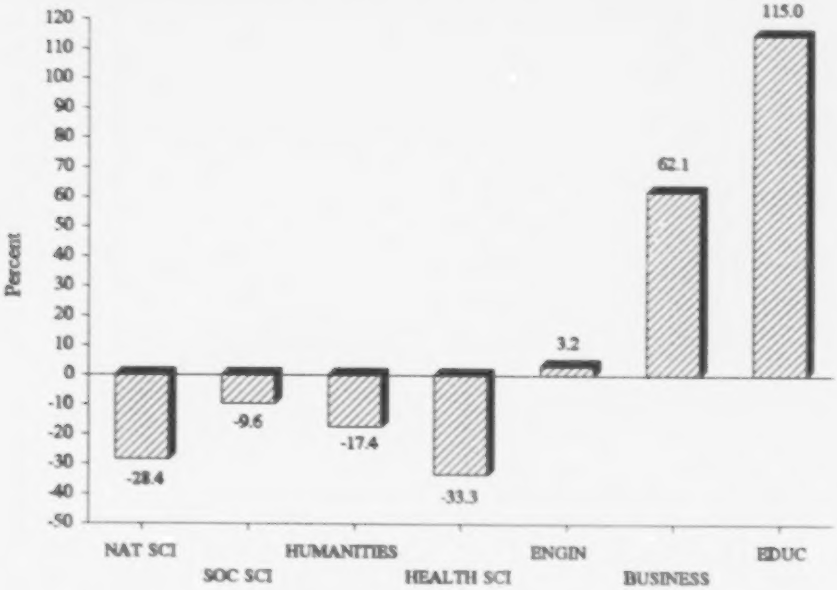
	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	1.3	3.4	1.4	2.6	1.2	3.1
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	75.4	52.5	74.8	54.9	70.3	70.4
LATINO	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	10.0
WHITE NON-LATINO	21.3	29.3	21.3	31.2	25.4	29.6

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The percent of higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are based on total enrollments (including international students).

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

DISPLAY 11

PERCENT CHANGE IN DEGREES EARNED AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED DISCIPLINES - HAWAII, 1979 to 1989



Source: U. S. Department of Education.

Economy

Principal Industries Agriculture — Manufacturing — Tourism — Lumber — Mining

Industry Employment

Current. As in all of the WICHE states, the service sector is the largest industry employer in Idaho, employing 52 percent of non-farm workers (see Display 1). Government employment and manufacturing also are important to Idaho's economy, employing 21 percent and 16 percent of the workforce, respectively. Transportation and public utilities and mining and construction are the smallest sectors, each employing less than 6 percent of the workforce.

Projected. Total employment in major industries in Idaho is projected to increase by 13 percent, or approximately 48,600 jobs, between 1990 and 1994 (see Display 2). Employment in the service sector is projected to grow by 15 percent (27,000 jobs), the largest increase in major industry employment in Idaho. Employment in government is projected to have the second-largest absolute growth, with nearly 10,000 new jobs (a 12 percent increase).

Occupations

The occupations projected to have the greatest number of job openings between 1990 and 1995 are shown in Display 3. Corresponding with industry employment projections in the service sector, salespersons are projected to have the greatest growth in job openings, followed by truck drivers and general managers/executives.

Electrical and electronic engineers and technicians are among Idaho's 10 fastest growing occupations (see Display 4). A majority of occupations shown in Display 4 require postsecondary education (electrical engineers, electrical technicians, mechanical engineers, registered nurses, computer systems analysts, other engineers, and real estate managers).

Exports

In 1990, Idaho's export trade to foreign nations amounted to approximately $995 million (see Display 5). Japan was the principal importer of Idaho goods, accounting for $413 million of trade. Canada was the next largest importer of Idaho goods, receiving 21 percent of Idaho's foreign commodities.

Income

In 1990, average per capita income in Idaho was one of the lowest in the WICHE region at $15,250 (Utah had the lowest average per capita income at $13,985). Per capita income in metropolitan areas ($18,786) averaged approximately $4,500 higher than that of nonmetropolitan areas.

Approximately 13 percent of Idaho's households lived below the poverty line in 1989. Upper income families earned seven times that of lower income families.

Unemployment

In January 1992, Idaho's unemployment rate was 7.7 percent, slightly lower than the regional average of 7.8 and the national average of 8 percent. Unemployment in nonmetropolitan areas of the state was 8.5 percent, while the unemployment rate in metropolitan areas was 5.1 percent.

Small Business Development

Idaho has solid entrepreneurial strength, ranking in the top 10 nationally for its share of new businesses per 100,000 population, number of jobs resulting from new businesses, and share of minority or women-owned small businesses. Seven Small Business Development Centers and 43 cooperative extension centers serve small business and technical state needs (see Display 6).

Health

Access to health care is a critical problem for Idaho's population. The state ranks 49th in the nation (New Mexico ranks 50th) in access to health care — 15 percent of the population lacks access due to economic or geographic causes. Idaho averages 137 physicians per 100,000 population, well below the regional and national averages of 233 and 308, respectively. Eighteen percent of the non-elderly population is without health insurance.

Population

From 1980 to 1990, Idaho's population grew by approximately 7 percent, from 944,000 to 1 million. Together Latinos, African-Americans, American Indians/Alaskan Natives and Asians/Pacific Islanders comprise only 8 percent of Idaho's population. African-Americans are the smallest racial or ethnic group in the state, making up only 0.3 percent of the population.

Idaho is a predominately rural state with 80 percent of the population residing in nonmetropolitan areas.

Higher Education

Institutions

Idaho has 12 colleges and universities: four public four-year, three public two-year, three independent four-year, and two independent two-year institutions (see Display 7). Four-year public institutions enroll the majority of students (see Display 8). Nearly 70 percent of students attend Idaho higher education institutions on a full-time basis.

Funding

Federally Financed Research and Development. In 1989, Idaho received approximately $12.6 million of federal funds for R&D expenditures. This amount accounted for less than 1 percent of federal funds awarded for R&D expenditures in the WICHE region.

State Appropriation. Between 1991 and 1992, state appropriations to higher education in Idaho increased by 6 percent (approximately $12 million). Idaho's two-year change in appropriations to higher education (1990 to 1992) was 24 percent, the second-highest rate of all of the WICHE states (appropriations in Nevada grew 31 percent during this period).

Tuition and Fee Charges. In 1991, resident tuition at Idaho's public four-year colleges and universities ranged from $1,188 to $1,234, while nonresident tuition ranged from $3,224 to $3,511 (see Display 9). Four-year resident tuition increased 6 percent between 1990 and 1991, and 90 to 98 percent between 1981 and 1991. Nonresident tuition saw similar one-year increases, but increased only 40 to 47 percent over the ten-year period.

Resident tuition at two-year institutions averaged $850, while nonresident tuition averaged $1,925.

Participation by Race/Ethnicity

White non-Latinos comprise 87 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population in Idaho (see Display 10). This group is well-represented at all levels of higher education in the state. The second-largest racial or ethnic group is Latino, comprising 7 percent of the 18-to 24-year-old population. This group is seriously underrepresented in Idaho's college populations, making up less than 2 percent of undergraduates enrolled.

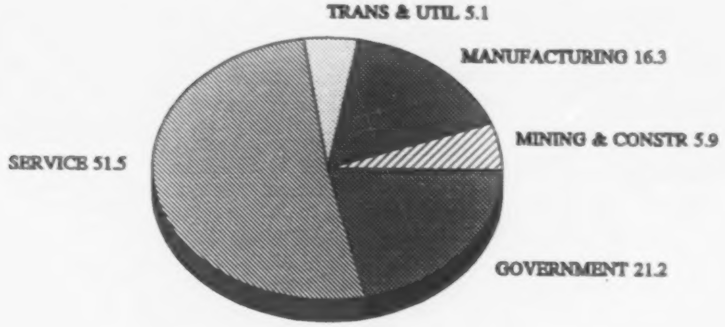
Degrees Earned

In 1989, the greatest share of degrees earned at four-year colleges and universities in Idaho was in the field of education (25 percent), followed closely by business (20 percent). Only 4 percent of students earned degrees in health sciences and 7 percent in natural sciences.

Between 1979 and 1989, the number of students earning degrees in the humanities grew at the fastest rate (44 percent) (see Display 11). Professional fields of engineering, business, and education grew between 20 and 26 percent during this time. Interest in natural and health sciences dropped, with at least 23 percent fewer students earning degrees in these fields.

DISPLAY 1

IDAHO NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT, 1990



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1991.

DISPLAY 2

IDAHO INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, 1990 TO 1994 (projected)

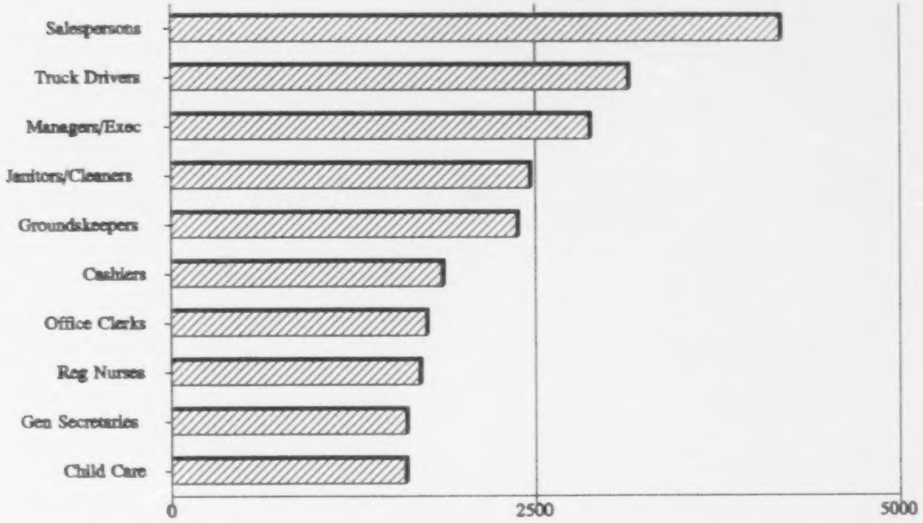
Industry	1990 Employment	1994 Employment	Four-Year Growth	
			(Number)	(Percent)
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	22,583	24,189	1,606	7.1
MANUFACTURING	62,885	68,213	5,328	8.5
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	19,785	21,740	1,955	9.9
SERVICES	178,841	206,036	27,195	15.2
Wholesale/Retail Trade	97,093	111,108	14,015	14.4
Other	81,748	94,928	13,180	16.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	19,835	22,485	2,650	13.4
GOVERNMENT	81,398	91,225	9,827	12.1
TOTAL	385,327	433,888	48,561	12.6

Source: Idaho Economic Analysis Bureau, 1992.

DISPLAY 3

TOP TEN IDAHO OCCUPATIONS, 1990 TO 1995

Most Job Openings

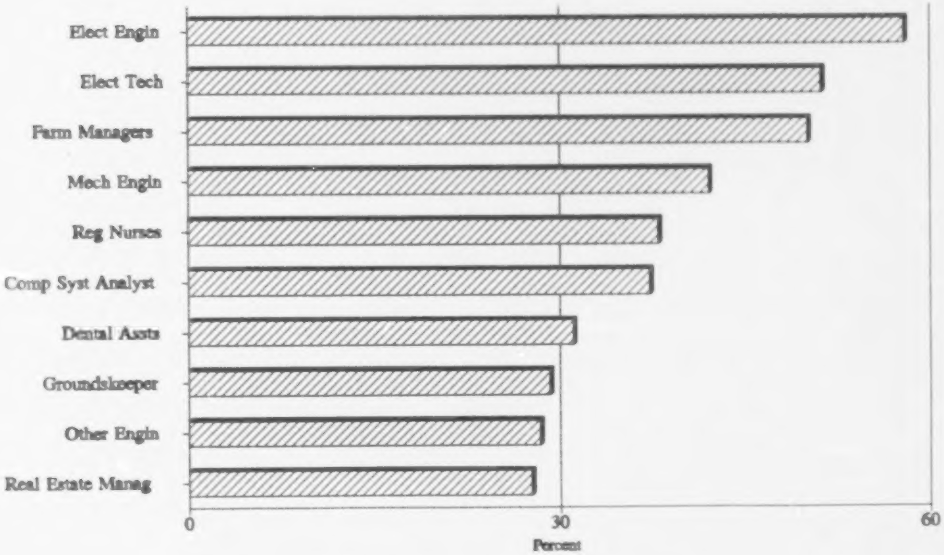


Source: Idaho Department of Employment, 1990.

DISPLAY 4

TOP TEN IDAHO OCCUPATIONS, 1990 TO 1995

Fastest Growing



Source: Idaho Department of Employment, 1990.

DISPLAY 5
TOP TEN RECEIVING COUNTRIES OF IDAHO EXPORTS DOLLAR VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1990

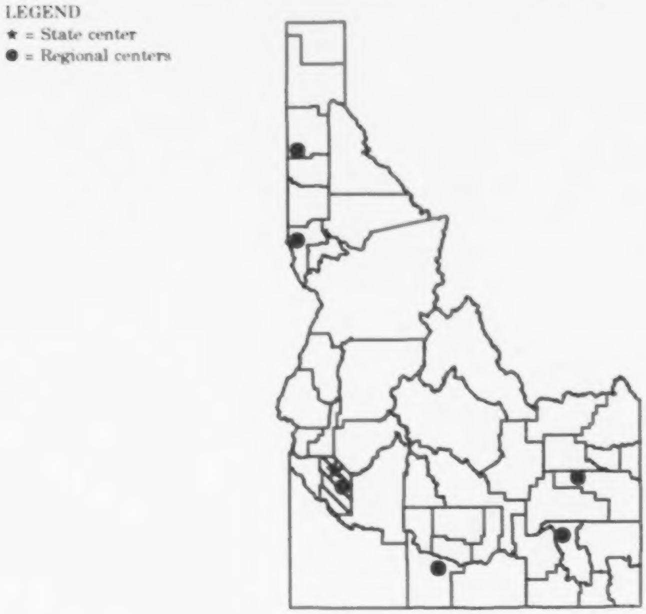
Country	Total Dollar Value of Shipment (millions)	Percent of Total Exports
JAPAN	$413.0	41.5
CANADA	206.7	20.8
UNITED KINGDOM	64.5	6.5
PHILIPPINES	50.8	5.1
GERMANY	42.7	4.3
MEXICO	31.1	3.1
FRANCE	22.7	2.3
BELGIUM	20.5	2.1
SOUTH KOREA	18.5	1.9
SINGAPORE	18.0	1.8
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY *	181.1	18.2
WORLD	995.3	----

* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

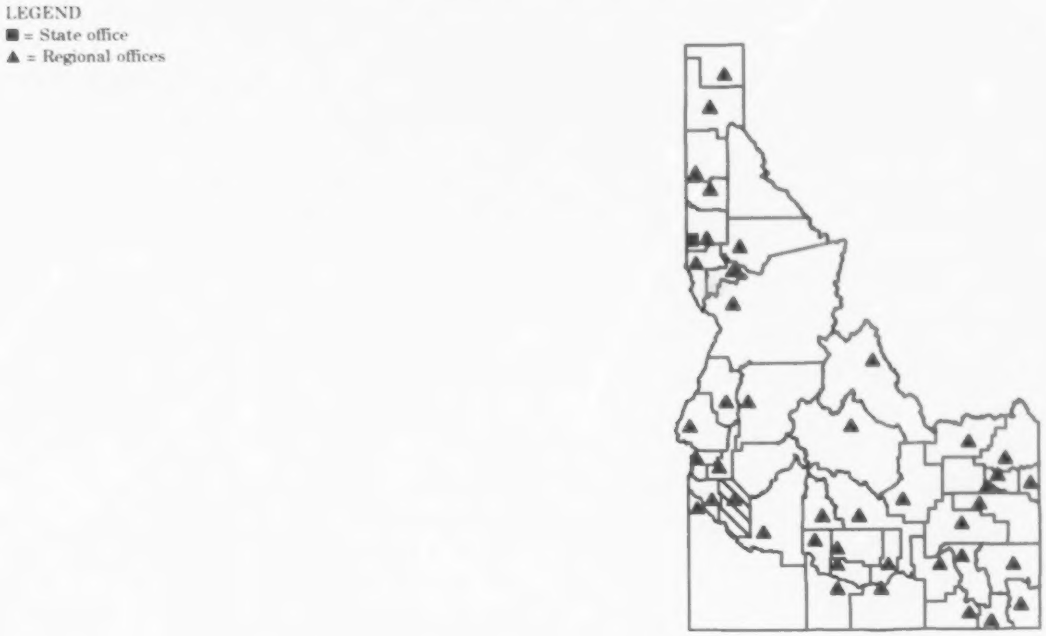
Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

DISPLAY 6

IDAHO SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS


LEGEND
★ = State center
● = Regional centers

IDAHO COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES

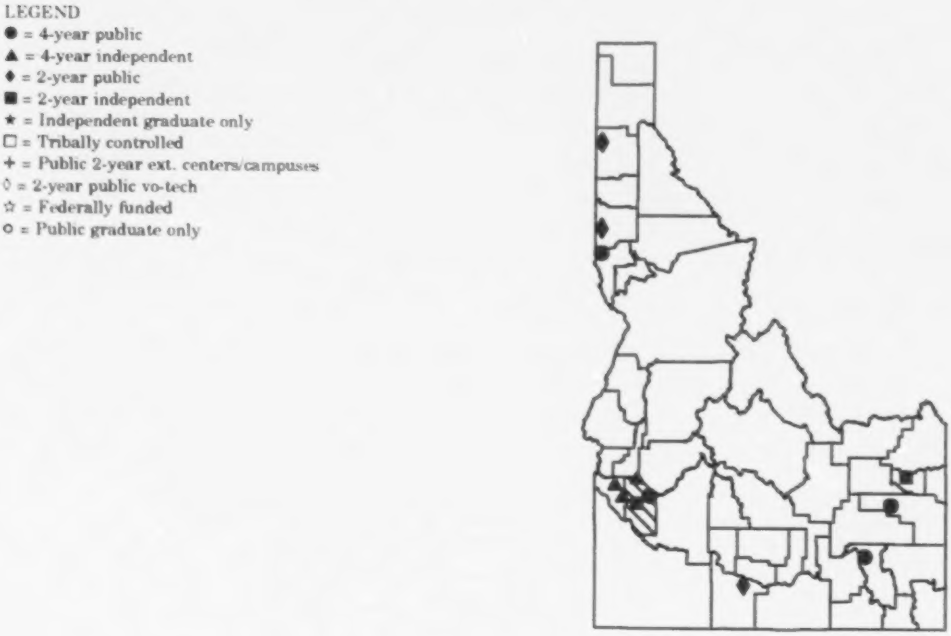

LEGEND
■ = State office
▲ = Regional offices

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: Idaho Small Business Development Center; University of Idaho, College of Agriculture; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 7

IDAHO POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS 1990-91


LEGEND
● = 4-year public
▲ = 4-year independent
◆ = 2-year public
■ = 2-year independent
★ = Independent graduate only
☐ = Tribally controlled
+ = Public 2-year ext. centers/campuses
◊ = 2-year public vo-tech
☆ = Federally funded
○ = Public graduate only

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 8
ENROLLMENTS IN IDAHO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY LEVEL, TYPE, CONTROL, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS - 1988

		Percent			Percent
UNDERGRADUATE	40,161	87.8	TWO-YEAR	13,478	29.5
GRADUATE	5,556	12.2	FOUR-YEAR	32,239	70.5
PUBLIC	35,119	76.8	FULL-TIME	31,470	68.8
PRIVATE	10,598	23.2	PART-TIME	14,247	31.2

Enrollments do not include U.S. Service Schools.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

DISPLAY 9
UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN IDAHO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1991
Simple Average by Type of Institution

(Number of Institutions)	Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991	Non-resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS						
Universities (3)	1,234	6.0	89.8	3,511	7.1	47.3
Lewis-Clark State College	1,188	6.1	98.0	3,224	6.8	40.2
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (2)	850	6.0	72.6	1,925	2.6	---

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

DISPLAY 10
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES IN IDAHO BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Percent of:

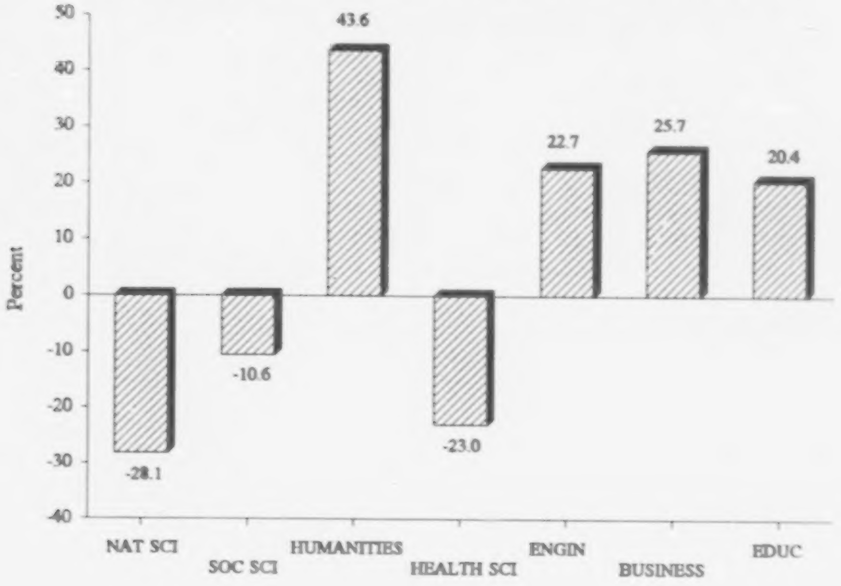
	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.6
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.1
LATINO	3.4	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.0	7.2
WHITE NON-LATINO	94.5	94.4	93.3	93.9	94.1	87.1

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The percent of higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are based on total enrollments (including international students).

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

DISPLAY 11

PERCENT CHANGE IN DEGREES EARNED AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED DISCIPLINES - IDAHO, 1979 to 1989



Source: U. S. Department of Education.

Economy

Principal Industries Agriculture business — Forest products — Mining — Manufacturing — Tourism

Industry Employment

Current. In 1990, the majority of non-farm workers in Minnesota were employed in the service sector (56 percent) (see Display 1). Manufacturing is very important to Minnesota's economy, employing 19 percent of the workforce (the largest share employed in manufacturing among the WICHE states). Mining and construction industries employ only 4 percent of the workforce.

Projected. Between 1989 and 1996, employment is projected to increase by 158,000 jobs (7.7 percent) (see Display 2). The service sector is expected to grow by approximately 129,000 jobs (11 percent increase). The finance, insurance, and real estate sector is projected to have the next greatest absolute growth in employment (10,000 new jobs, an 8 percent increase).

Occupations

The occupation projected to have the most number of job openings between 1989 and 1996 is retail salespersons (approximately 32,000 openings) (see Display 3). Demand for general managers/executives also is expected to be high. At least one-half of the jobs with the most job openings through 1996 require postsecondary education: managers/executives, accountants/bookkeepers, elementary school teachers, nursing aides, and registered nurses.

The fastest growing occupations in Minnesota include paralegals, radiologic technicians, and occupational therapists (see Display 4). Of the 10 fastest growing occupations, all require some form of postsecondary education training.

Exports

In 1990, Minnesota's export trade to foreign nations was valued at $6.3 billion (see Display 5). The European Community imported 32 percent (or $2 billion) of Minnesota's exports. Canada was the largest single-nation importer, accounting for 25 percent of Minnesota's export trade.

Income

In 1990, average per capita income in Minnesota was $18,731, slightly higher than the national average of $18,696. Average per capita income was higher in metropolitan ($20,392) than in nonmetropolitan ($15,240) areas of the state.

Twelve percent of Minnesota's households lived below the poverty line in 1989. Earnings of upper income families was nearly 8 times that of lower income families.

Unemployment

In January 1992, Minnesota's unemployment rate was 5.9 percent, approximately two points lower than the unemployment rate of the region (7.8 percent) and the nation (8 percent). Unemployment in nonmetropolitan areas of the state was 7.9 percent, two and one-half points higher than the rate in metropolitan areas.

Small Business Development

Minnesota ranks 23rd in the nation for its share of jobs resulting from new small businesses and ranks 17th for its number of minority and women-owned businesses relative to the size of its minority and female populations. Twenty-five Small Business Development Centers and 91 Cooperative Extension Centers lend business and technical assistance in Minnesota (see Display 6).

Health

Minnesota is ranked third in the nation for access to health care, with only 1.5 percent of the population lacking access due to economic or geographic causes. Minnesota averages 227 physicians per 100,000 population. Ten percent of the non-elderly population lacks health insurance.

Population

Minnesota has a population of approximately 4.4 million. Over the decade between 1980 and 1990, population in the state grew by approximately 300,000 (7 percent). Minnesota is second to North Dakota in the size of its White non-Latino population. This group comprises nearly 94 percent of the population. Latinos and American Indians/Alaskan Natives each make up 1 percent of Minnesota's population, while African-Americans and Asians/Pacific Islanders make up 2 percent.

Minnesota is the fourth most densely populated state in the region, with 53 persons per square mile. More than two-thirds of the state's population reside in metropolitan areas.

Higher Education

Institutions

Minnesota has 103 higher education institutions; independent four-year undergraduate and graduate institutions account for 32 of these institutions and public vocational/technical colleges account for another 30 (see Display 7). Public colleges and universities enroll 78 percent of all undergraduate and graduate students in Minnesota (see Display 8). Four-year institutions serve a majority of this group. Sixty percent of students attend college full-time.

Funding

Federally Financed Research and Development. In 1989, Minnesota received 6 percent (or $133 million) of federal funds for R&D expenditures in the region.

State Appropriation. Between 1991 and 1992, state appropriations to higher education in Minnesota declined by 1 percent. The 1 percent drop represented a loss of approximately $12 million to colleges and universities.

Tuition and Fee Charges. In 1991, annual resident undergraduate tuition averaged $2,923 at the University of Minnesota and $2,041 at the other four-year public institutions in Minnesota (see Display 9). Nonresident tuition averaged $7,951 at University of Minnesota and $3,578 at other four-year public institutions. Nonresident tuition saw the greatest one-year increases, with growth rates as high as 26 percent.

Resident tuition at two-year institutions in Minnesota averaged $1,622 in 1991, up 5.5 percent from the previous year. Nonresident tuition averaged $3,329, a one-year increase of 17 percent.

Participation by Race/Ethnicity

African-American, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Latino representation in the 18- to 24-year-old population exceeds their representation in Minnesota's higher education institutions (see Display 10). White non-Latinos are well-represented at all higher education levels.

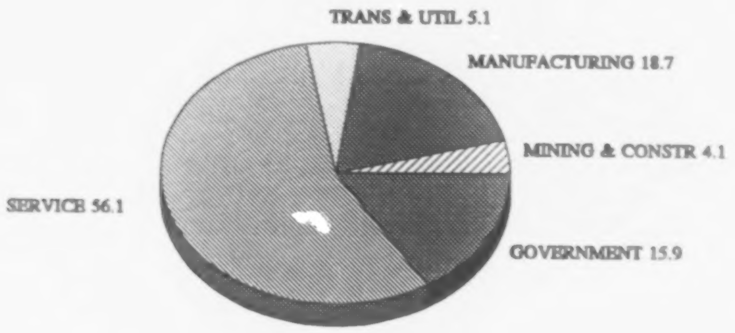
Degrees Earned

In 1989, the most popular field at Minnesota colleges and universities was business, with 20 percent of students earning degrees in this field. The second-largest degree-granting field was education (16 percent of degrees). Engineering and natural sciences granted the smallest share of degrees in Minnesota (4 and 6 percent, respectively).

Between 1979 and 1989, the field of business experienced the greatest growth in degrees earned (71 percent) (see Display 11). The number of students earning degrees in natural sciences and health sciences dropped 23 and 31 percent, respectively.

DISPLAY 1

MINNESOTA NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT, 1990



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1991.

DISPLAY 2

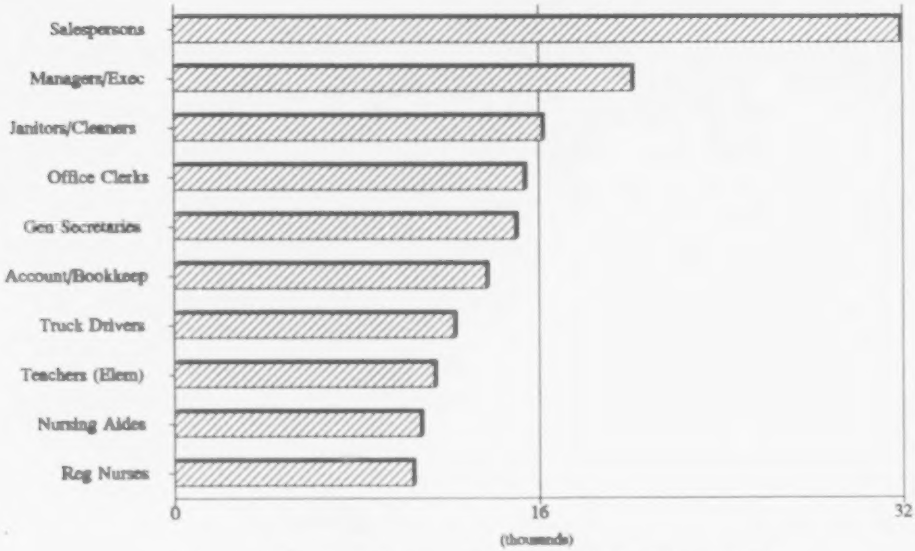
MINNESOTA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, 1989 TO 1996 (projected)

Industry	1989 Employment	1996 Employment	Seven-Year Growth	
			(Number)	(Percent)
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	86,720	91,610	4,890	5.6
MANUFACTURING	398,900	404,070	5,170	1.3
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	105,030	109,610	4,580	4.4
SERVICES	1,198,860	1,327,450	128,590	10.7
Wholesale/Retail Trade	516,650	550,410	33,760	6.5
Educational	149,020	164,450	15,430	10.4
Other	533,190	612,590	79,400	14.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	123,300	133,580	10,280	8.3
GOVERNMENT	148,850	153,700	4,850	3.3
TOTAL	2,061,660	2,220,020	158,360	7.7

Source: Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training, 1992.

DISPLAY 3

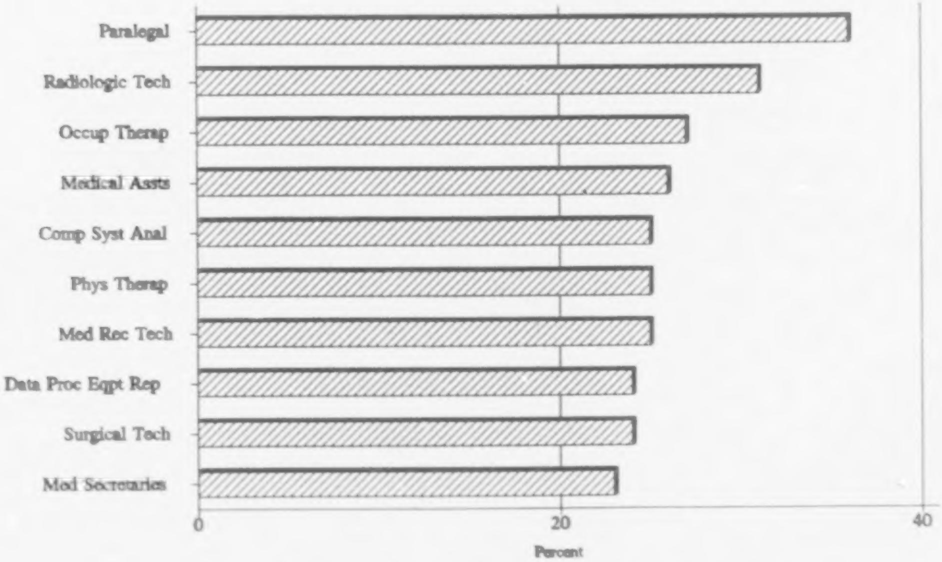
TOP TEN MINNESOTA OCCUPATIONS, 1989 TO 1996
Most Job Openings



Source: Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training, 1992.

DISPLAY 4

TOP TEN MINNESOTA OCCUPATIONS, 1989 TO 1996
Fastest Growing (500+ employees)



Source: Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training, 1992.

DISPLAY 5
TOP TEN IMPORT COUNTRIES OF MINNESOTA EXPORTS DOLLAR VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1990

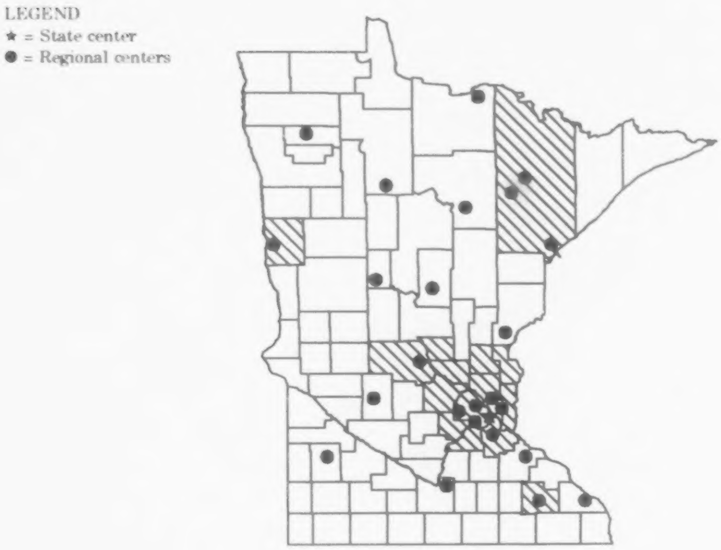
Country	Total Dollar Value of Shipment (millions)	Percent of Total Exports
CANADA	$1,607	25.4
JAPAN	916	14.5
UNITED KINGDOM	451	7.1
GERMANY	390	6.2
NETHERLANDS	378	6.0
ITALY	277	4.4
FRANCE	243	3.8
SOUTH KOREA	230	3.6
MEXICO	163	2.6
AUSTRALIA	150	2.4
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY *	2,011	31.7
WORLD	6,336	----

* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

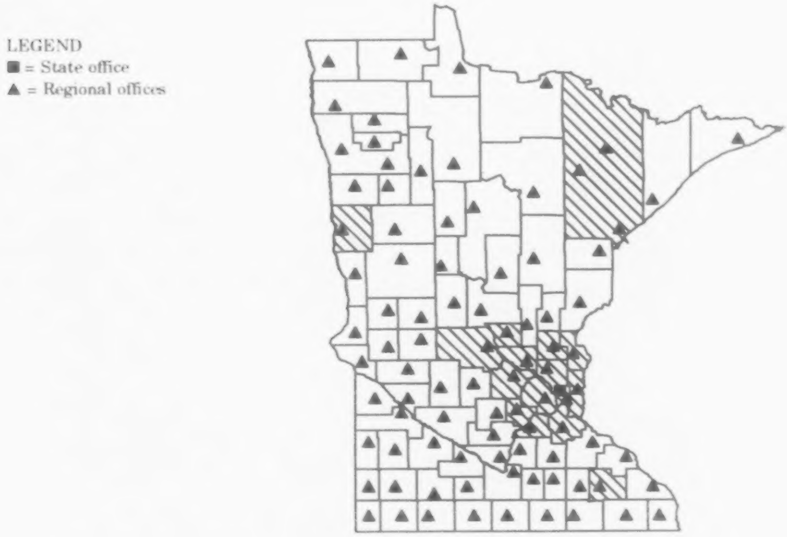
Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

DISPLAY 6

MINNESOTA SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS


LEGEND
★ = State center
● = Regional centers

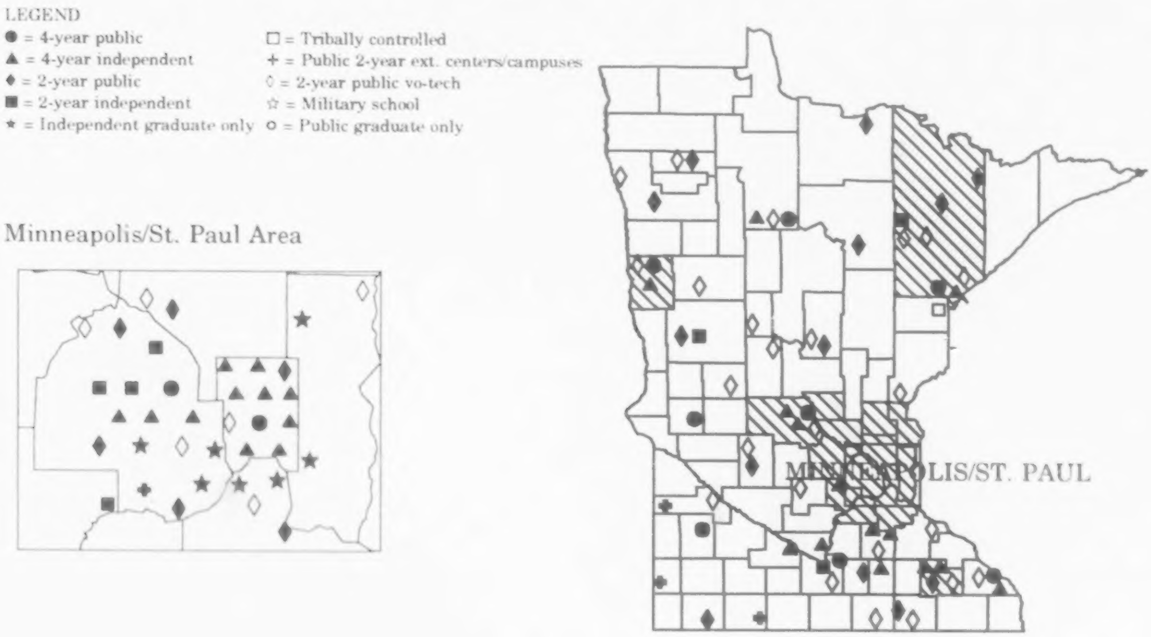
MINNESOTA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES


LEGEND
■ = State office
▲ = Regional offices

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development; Minnesota Extension Service; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 7
MINNESOTA POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS 1990-91


LEGEND
● = 4-year public
▲ = 4-year independent
◆ = 2-year public
■ = 2-year independent
★ = Independent graduate only
☐ = Tribally controlled
+ = Public 2-year ext. centers/campuses
◇ = 2-year public vo-tech
☆ = Military school
○ = Public graduate only
Minneapolis/St. Paul Area
MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 8
ENROLLMENTS IN MINNESOTA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY LEVEL, TYPE, CONTROL, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS - 1988

		Percent			Percent
UNDERGRADUATE	214,298	87.6	TWO-YEAR	62,189	25.4
GRADUATE	30,426	12.4	FOUR-YEAR	182,535	74.6
PUBLIC	191,192	78.1	FULL-TIME	147,887	60.4
PRIVATE	53,532	21.9	PART-TIME	96,837	39.6

Enrollments do not include U.S. Service Schools.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

DISPLAY 9
UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN MINNESOTA PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1991
Simple Average by Type of Institution

(Number of Institutions)	Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991	Non-resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS						
University of Minnesota (3)	2,923	7.1	107.9	7,951	26.3	128.6
Other Four-Year Institutions (7)	2,041	8.0	163.0	3,578	17.0	158.5
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (49)	1,622	5.5	188.6	3,329	17.0	---

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

DISPLAY 10
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES IN MINNESOTA BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Percent of:

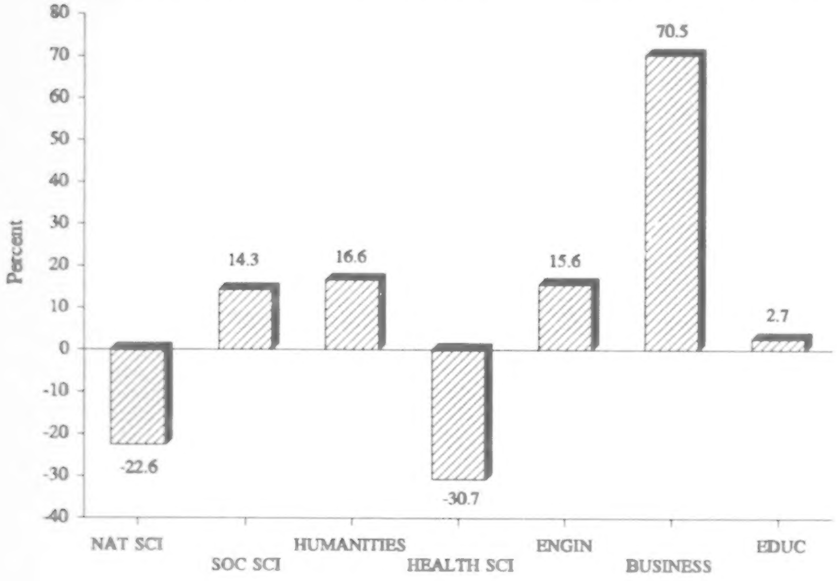
	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.8
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.4
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.8	1.2	2.1
LATINO	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.7
WHITE NON-LATINO	94.8	93.8	94.3	94.5	94.9	88.6

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The percent of higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are based on total enrollments (including international students).

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

DISPLAY 11

PERCENT CHANGE IN DEGREES EARNED AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED DISCIPLINES - MINNESOTA, 1979 to 1989



Source: U. S. Department of Education.

Economy

Principal Industries Agriculture — Timber — Mining — Tourism — Oil and Gas

Industry Employment

Current. In 1990, service industries employed 56 percent of Montana's non-farm workforce (see Display 1). Government was the second largest major industry, employing 24 percent of the workforce. Manufacturing played a small part in the state's economy, employing only 8 percent of non-farm employees.

Projected. Between 1990 and 1997, total employment in Montana is expected to grow by about 25,000 workers (see Display 2). This growth amounts to an average 1.2 percent annual employment growth rate.

The greatest employment growth is projected to occur in the service industries, with close to 20,000 new jobs by 1997 (an increase of 11 percent). Approximately 2,600 new jobs are expected in mining and construction (up 16 percent). Employment in manufacturing is projected to decline by 869 jobs (a 3.9 percent drop).

Occupations

Secretarial occupations are projected to have the most job openings between 1990 and 1997 in Montana (approximately 5,700 openings) (see Display 3). Demand for salespersons and cashiers also is expected to be high. A majority of the 10 occupations with the greatest job openings are in the service sector.

Five of the 10 fastest growing occupations in Montana are in road and other construction (see Display 4). Other fast-growing occupations include electrical power line repairers, crossing guards, travel agents, and corrections officers.

Exports

In 1990, Montana exported $286 million worth of goods to foreign nations (see Display 5). Canada was Montana's principal trade partner, importing close to one-half ($140 million) of the state's exports. Japan was the second largest importer, receiving $53 million worth of Montana's exports.

Income

In 1990, Montana's per capita income averaged $15,304. Income in metropolitan areas averaged $2,400 higher than that of nonmetropolitan areas.

In 1989, Montana had a high poverty rate, with 16 percent of households earning incomes below the poverty line. Upper income families earned eight times that of lower income families in Montana.

Unemployment

Montana's unemployment rate in January 1992 was 9.2 percent, the second highest rate in the region (Alaska had the highest unemployment rate at 11.6 percent). The unemployment rates in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas of the state were 7.2 and 9.9 percent, respectively.

Small Business Development

Montana is another WICHE state with a strong entrepreneurial spirit. The state is ranked fifth nationally for its high proportion of jobs generated by new small businesses and 17th for its proportion of women or minority-owned businesses relative to the size of its minority and women populations. Display 6 shows the seven small business development centers and 52 cooperative extension centers in Montana which lend assistance to small businesses, farmers, and others.

Health

Access to health care is a concern in Montana, where over 8 percent of the population lacks access due to geographic or economic causes. Montana averages 177 physicians per 100,000 population, less than the regional average of 233 and considerably less than the national average of 308. Sixteen percent of the non-elderly population is without health insurance.

Population

Montana's population grew less than 2 percent between 1980 and 1990, from 787,700 to 799,100. More than 40 percent of the population is under 18 years of age or over 64. After White non-Latinos, American Indians/Alaskan Natives are the largest racial or ethnic group in Montana, making up 6 percent of the population. African-Americans and Asians/Pacific Islanders each comprise less than 1 percent of the population.

Montana's population is concentrated in nonmetropolitan areas. Only 24 percent of the population lives in metropolitan regions of the state. Montana is the third most sparsely populated state in the nation, averaging only 5.6 persons per square mile.

Higher Education

Institutions

Montana has 24 colleges and universities: six public four-year, three public two-year, five public vocational/technical, seven tribally controlled two-year, and three independent four-year institutions (see Display 7). Public colleges enroll 88 percent of all undergraduate and graduate students in Montana (see Display 8). Four-year institutions enroll the majority of students. Approximately 72 percent of students are enrolled full-time.

Funding

Federally Financed Research and Development. In 1989, Montana universities received less than 1 percent (approximately $12 million) of federal funds for R&D expenditures in the WICHE region.

State Appropriation. In 1992, the state government appropriated approximately $132 million to colleges and universities in Montana. This appropriation was an increase of 13 percent over the previous fiscal year. The two-year increase in state appropriations to higher education was 21 percent, the third-highest rate in the region.

Tuition and Fee Charges. In 1991, annual resident undergraduate tuition averaged $1,563 at Montana State University (MSU) and the University of Montana (UM) and $1,431 at other public four-year institutions, amounting to one year increases of 9 percent (see Display 9). Nonresident tuition averaged $4,014 at MSU and UM and $3,589 at other public four-year institutions. These charges amounted to one-year increases of 15 and 16 percent, respectively.

Resident tuition at two-year institutions averaged $908 in 1991, an 11 percent increase over 1990. Nonresidents were charged $1,643, a 4 percent increase over the previous year.

Participation by Race/Ethnicity

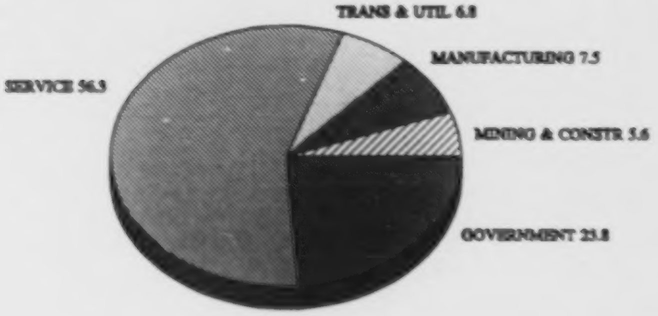
American Indians/Alaskan Natives comprise 7 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population in Montana (see Display 10). This population is well-represented at two-year institutions, primarily due to the seven tribally controlled two-year colleges in Montana. White non-Latino students comprise 87 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population and represent 95 percent of undergraduates at four-year institutions.

Degrees Earned

In 1989, education and business fields awarded the greatest share of degrees in Montana. Only 4 percent of degrees were earned in health sciences and only 7 percent in natural sciences.

Between 1979 and 1989, the fields of business and engineering had the greatest boosts, with the number of students earning degrees in these fields increasing by 62 and 23 percent, respectively (see Display 11). Health sciences saw the greatest decline, with a 42 percent drop in students earning degrees in this field. The number of students graduating with degrees in natural and social sciences declined by 28 and 19 percent, respectively.

DISPLAY 1
MONTANA NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT, 1990



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1991.

DISPLAY 2
MONTANA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, 1990 TO 1997 (projected)

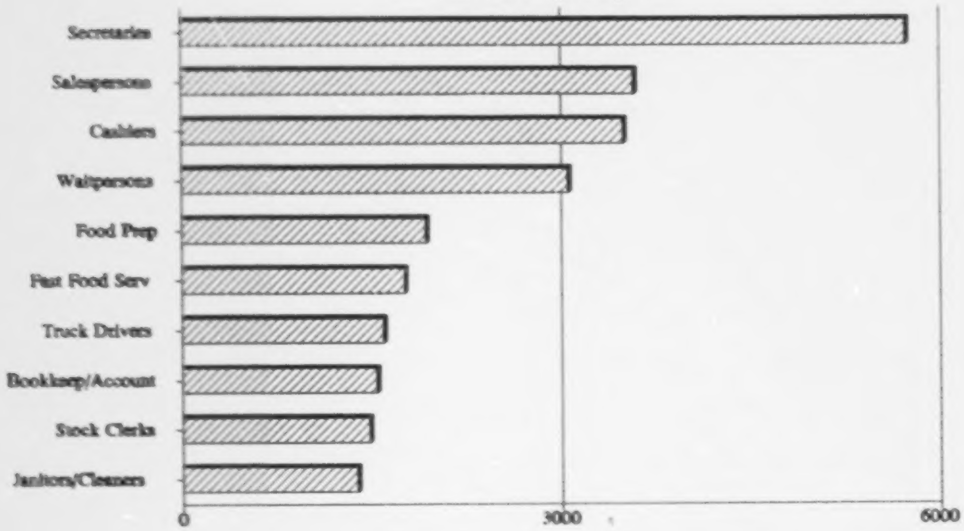
Industry	1990 Employment	1997 Employment	Seven-Year Growth	
			(Number)	(Percent)
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	16,645	19,247	2,602	15.6
MANUFACTURING	22,196	21,327	-869	-3.9
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	20,199	21,593	1,394	6.9
SERVICES	179,645	199,301	19,656	10.9
Wholesale/Retail Trade	78,364	85,136	6,772	8.6
Hotels	7,205	8,214	1,009	14.0
Health Services	27,010	31,743	4,733	17.5
Educational Services	30,815	33,842	3,027	9.8
Business	6,682	7,654	972	14.5
Other	29,569	32,712	3,143	10.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	13,082	14,669	1,587	12.1
GOVERNMENT	36,736	37,476	740	2.0
TOTAL	288,503	313,613	25,110	8.7

Source: Montana Department of Labor & Industry, 1992.

DISPLAY 3

TOP TEN MONTANA OCCUPATIONS, 1990 TO 1997

Most Job Openings

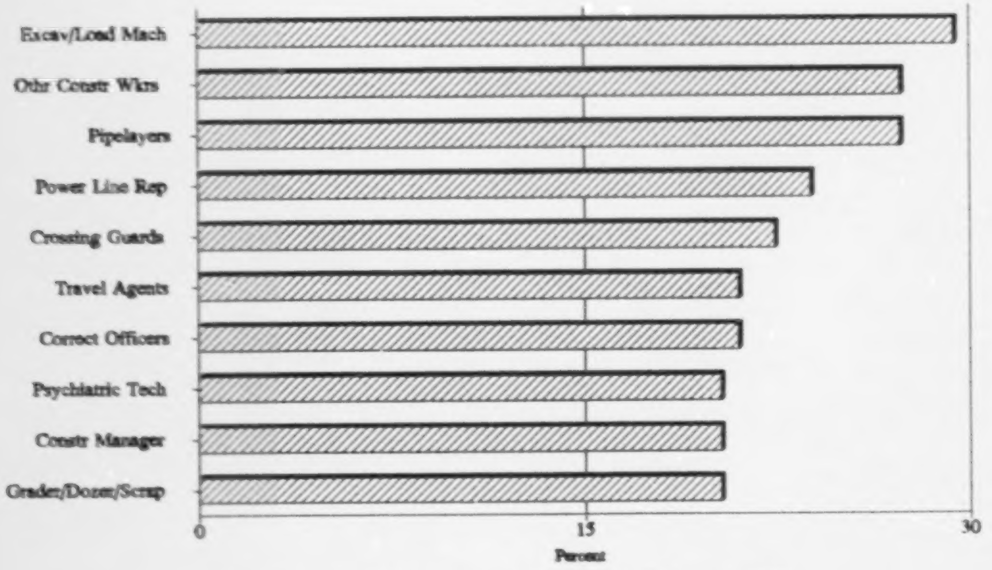


Source: Montana Department of Labor & Industry, 1992.

DISPLAY 4

TOP TEN MONTANA OCCUPATIONS, 1990 TO 1997

Fastest Growing (100+ employees)



Source: Montana Department of Labor & Industry, 1992.

DISPLAY 5
TOP TEN RECEIVING COUNTRIES OF MONTANA EXPORTS BY DOLLAR VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1990

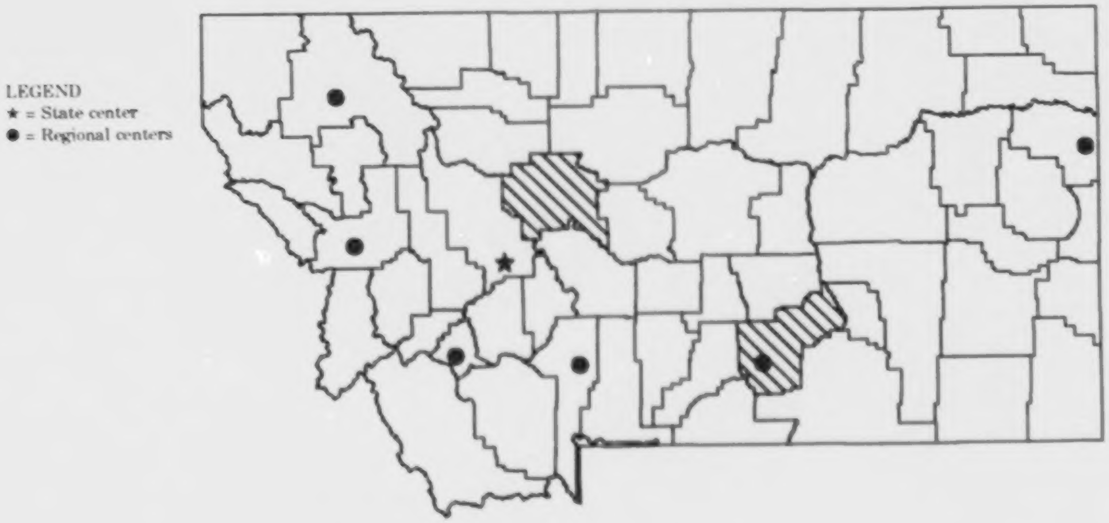
Country	Total Dollar Value of Shipment (millions)	Percent of Total Exports
CANADA	140.1	49.0
JAPAN	53.2	18.6
BELGIUM	25.5	8.9
YEMEN (SANA)	13.5	4.7
MEXICO	9.7	3.4
GERMANY	6.1	2.1
CHINA (TAIWAN)	6.0	2.1
SOUTH KOREA	5.4	1.9
UNITED KINGDOM	4.5	1.6
FRANCE	3.2	1.1
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY *	44.3	15.5
WORLD	285.8	----

* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

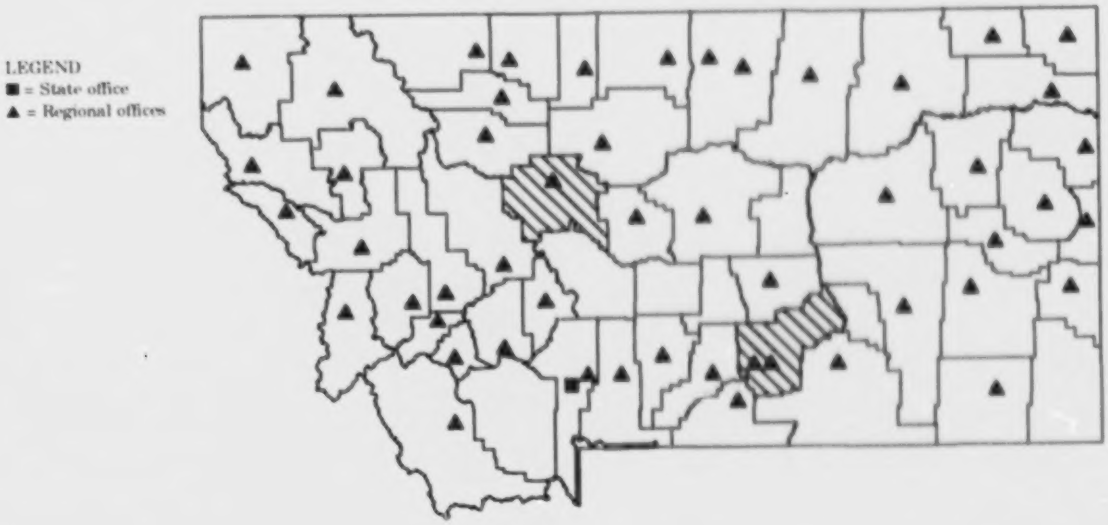
Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

DISPLAY 6

MONTANA SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS


LEGEND
★ = State center
● = Regional centers

MONTANA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES

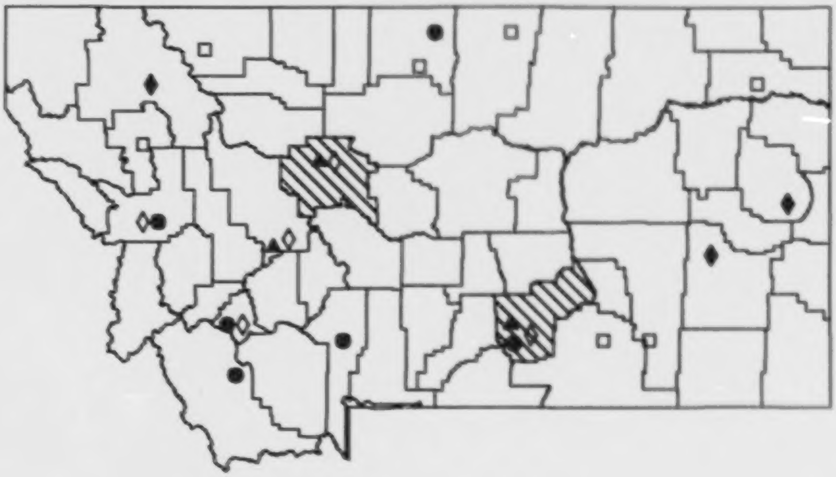

LEGEND
■ = State office
▲ = Regional offices

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: Montana Department of Commerce, Business Development Division; Montana State University Extension Service; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 7
MONTANA POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS 1990-91

● = 4-year public
▲ = 4-year independent
♦ = 2-year public
■ = 2-year independent
★ = Independent graduate only
☐ = Tribally controlled
✦ = Public 2-year extension centers/campuses
◊ = 2-year public vo-tech
☆ = Federally funded
⊙ = Public graduate only



Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 8
ENROLLMENTS IN MONTANA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY LEVEL, TYPE, CONTROL, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS - 1988

		Percent			Percent
UNDERGRADUATE	32,253	90.2	TWO-YEAR	5,067	14.2
GRADUATE	3,524	9.8	FOUR-YEAR	30,710	85.8
PUBLIC	31,292	87.5	FULL-TIME	25,827	72.2
PRIVATE	4,485	12.5	PART-TIME	9,950	27.8

Enrollments do not include U.S. Service Schools.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

DISPLAY 9
UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN MONTANA PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1991
Simple Average by Type of Institution

(Number of Institutions)	Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991	Non-resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS						
Montana State University and University of Montana (2)	1,563	9.1	119.9	4,014	14.5	93.1
Other Four-Year Institutions (4)	1,431	9.2	143.7	3,589	16.1	113.0
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (3)*	908	10.5	150.4	1,643	3.9	---

* Does not include public vocational/technical or tribally controlled institutions.

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

DISPLAY 10
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES IN MONTANA BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Percent of:

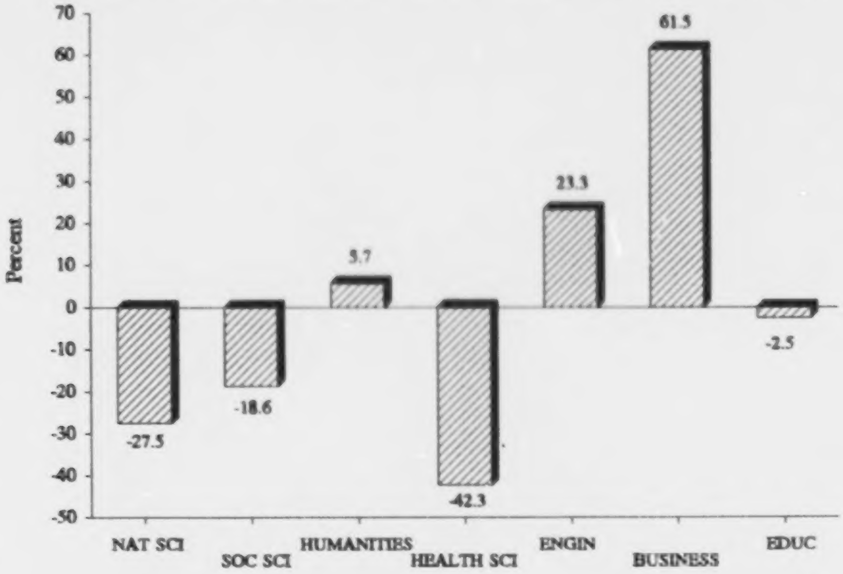
	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	3.1	2.4	28.3	2.9	32.9	7.0
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
LATINO	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.1
WHITE NON-LATINO	95.2	94.9	70.4	94.0	65.8	86.8

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The percent of higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are based on total enrollments (including international students).

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

DISPLAY 11

PERCENT CHANGE IN DEGREES EARNED AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED DISCIPLINES - MONTANA, 1979 to 1989



Source: U. S. Department of Education.

Economy

Principal Industries Gaming — Tourism — Mining — Manufacturing — Government

Industry Employment

Current. More than two-thirds (68 percent) of Nevada's workforce is employed in service industries (see Display 1). Employment in hotels, gaming, and recreation accounts for more than 40 percent of service employment. Government is the second-largest sector, accounting for 12 percent of employment in Nevada. Mining and construction also is important to the state's economy, employing 10 percent of the non-farm workforce.

Projected. Projections indicate that Nevada will have some of the largest employment growth rates in the WICHE region through 1995 (see Display 2). In four years (1991 to 1995), employment in major industries is expected to increase by 21 percent, amounting to 132,100 new jobs.

Service industry employment is projected to have the greatest number of new jobs by 1995 (85,700 new jobs), primarily due to increased employment in hotels, gaming, and recreation. Approximately 19,600 new jobs are projected in the government sector. Growth in manufacturing employment is projected to be small (3,700 new jobs).

Occupations

All of the 10 Nevada occupations with the most job openings between 1991 and 1996 are service occupations (see Display 3). A majority are associated with gaming and recreation. Waiters and waitresses are expected to have the greatest job opportunities, with approximately 11,600 job openings.

The 10 fastest growing occupations in Nevada include corrections officers and jailers, systems analysts, and computer programmers (see Display 4). A majority of the occupations in Display 4 require postsecondary education: systems analysts, computer programmers, real estate managers, electrical/electronic technicians, vocational education teachers, electrical/electronic engineers, and marketing managers (Johnstone, 1987).

Exports

In 1990, Nevada's export trade to foreign countries totalled $474 million (see Display 5). Canada was the primary recipient of Nevada's exports, importing 43 percent (or $206 million) of goods. The European Community imported 27 percent of Nevada's exports.

Income

In 1990, average per capita income in Nevada was $19,049, just above the national average of $18,696. Per capita income in metropolitan areas ($19,313) slightly exceeded that of nonmetropolitan areas ($17,764).

In 1989, Nevada's poverty rate of 9.7 percent was one of the lowest in the region (second only to Utah's). The gap between upper and lower income family earnings also was relatively small, with high income households earning 6.6 times that of low income households.

Unemployment

Nevada's unemployment rate in January 1992 was 7 percent, lower than the regional and national averages of 7.8 and 8 percent. Unlike all of the other WICHE states, where unemployment rates in nonmetropolitan areas significantly exceed metropolitan rates, Nevada's unemployment rate in nonmetropolitan areas (7.2 percent) virtually mirrored the rate in nonmetropolitan areas (7 percent).

Small Business Development

Nevada ranks high nationally for its share of new companies founded over the past 10 years and average for its share of jobs resulting from new businesses. The six Small Business Development Centers in Nevada are concentrated in its two metropolitan areas (Reno and Las Vegas). Eighteen Cooperative Extension Offices are located throughout the state. The Centers and Offices offer small business and other technical assistance (see Display 6).

Health

Access to health care is a problem for Nevada's population. Approximately 7 percent of Nevadans lack access to health care due to economic or geographic causes. The state averages only 157 physicians per 100,000 population, well below the regional or national averages of 233 and 308. Nineteen percent of the non-elderly population lacks health insurance.

Population

Nevada's population is the fastest-growing in the region. Between 1980 and 1990, the population grew from approximately 800,000 to 1.2 million, an increase of 45 percent. Nevada has relatively low dependency ratios (persons under 17 or over 65)—the majority of the population is concentrated between the ages of 25 and 64. White non-Latino is the largest racial or ethnic group, comprising 79 percent of Nevada's population. Latino is the second-largest group, making up approximately 10 percent of the population. African-Americans make up 7 percent of the population in Nevada.

Nevada is the fourth-most sparsely populated state in the nation, with only 9 persons per square mile. The population is heavily concentrated in urban areas, with only 14 percent living in nonmetropolitan areas of the state.

Higher Education

Institutions

There are nine higher education institutions in Nevada: two public four-year, four public two-year, two independent four-year, and one independent two-year institutions (see Display 7). Public institutions educate more than 99 percent of students who attend college in Nevada (see Display 8). Enrollments are divided equally between two- and four-year institutions. A majority of students in Nevada attend college part-time.

Funding

Federally Financed Research and Development. In 1989, Nevada was awarded less than 1 percent (approximately $17.6 million) of federal funds for R&D expenditures in the region.

State Appropriation. State appropriations to higher education in Nevada increased by 17 percent (or $28 million) between 1991 and 1992. The two-year rate of change in state appropriations was 31 percent, the highest of all of the WICHE states.

Tuition and Fee Charges. In 1991, annual resident undergraduate tuition at Nevada's four-year public universities was $1,470, an increase of 6.5 percent over the previous year (see Display 9). Nonresident tuition was $5,070, an 8.3 percent increase over 1990.

Resident tuition at two-year institutions averaged $780 in 1991. Nonresident tuition was $3,780, nearly five times that of resident tuition.

Participation by Race/Ethnicity

Latinos comprise 14 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population in Nevada, but only 4 to 6 percent of undergraduate students at Nevada's colleges and universities (see Display 10). African-Americans are another underrepresented group, making up 8 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population, but only 4 to 5 percent of the undergraduate population. White non-Latinos and Asians/Pacific Islanders are well-represented in Nevada's higher education institutions relative to their representation in the 18- to 24-year-old population.

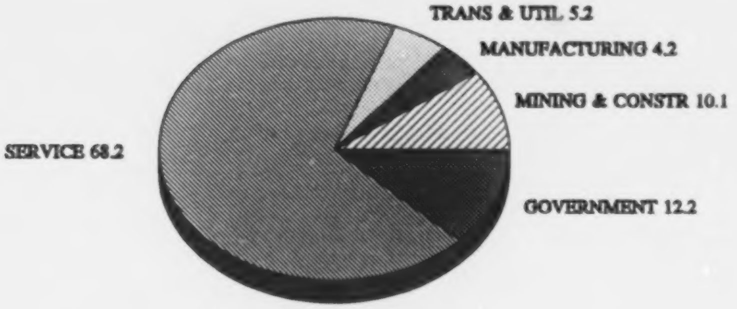
Degrees Earned

In 1989, 60 percent of the degrees awarded at four-year institutions in Nevada were in the professional fields of engineering, business, and education. Humanities and natural sciences awarded 5 and 6 percent of degrees.

Between 1979 and 1989, the number of students earning business and engineering degrees at four-year institutions in Nevada more than doubled (see Display 11). The next fastest growing field was health sciences, with an increase of 66 percent. The number of students earning degrees in natural sciences declined by 5 percent.

DISPLAY 1

NEVADA NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT, 1990



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1991.

DISPLAY 2
NEVADA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, 1990 TO 1995 (projected)

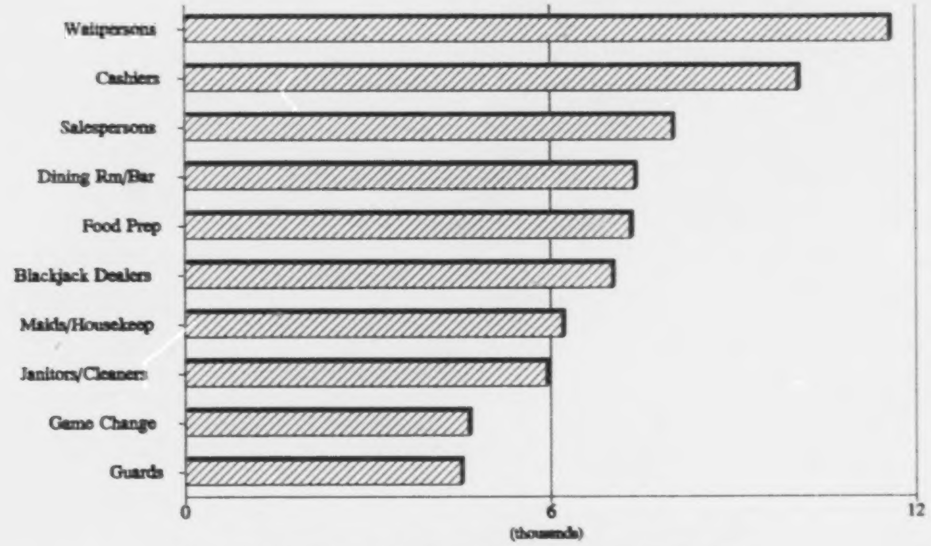
Industry	1991 Employment	1995 Employment	Four-Year Growth (Number)	Four-Year Growth (Percent)
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	54,200	63,500	9,300	17.2
MANUFACTURING	26,000	29,700	3,700	14.2
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	33,000	39,900	6,900	20.9
SERVICES	409,100	494,800	85,700	20.9
Wholesale/Retail Trade	128,600	157,300	28,700	22.3
Hotels, Gaming, Rec	168,300	196,100	27,800	16.5
Other	112,200	141,400	29,200	26.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	29,100	36,000	6,900	23.7
GOVERNMENT	81,100	100,700	19,600	24.2
TOTAL	632,500	764,600	132,100	20.9

Source: Nevada Employment Security Department, 1992.

DISPLAY 3

TOP TEN NEVADA OCCUPATIONS, 1991 TO 1996

Most Job Openings

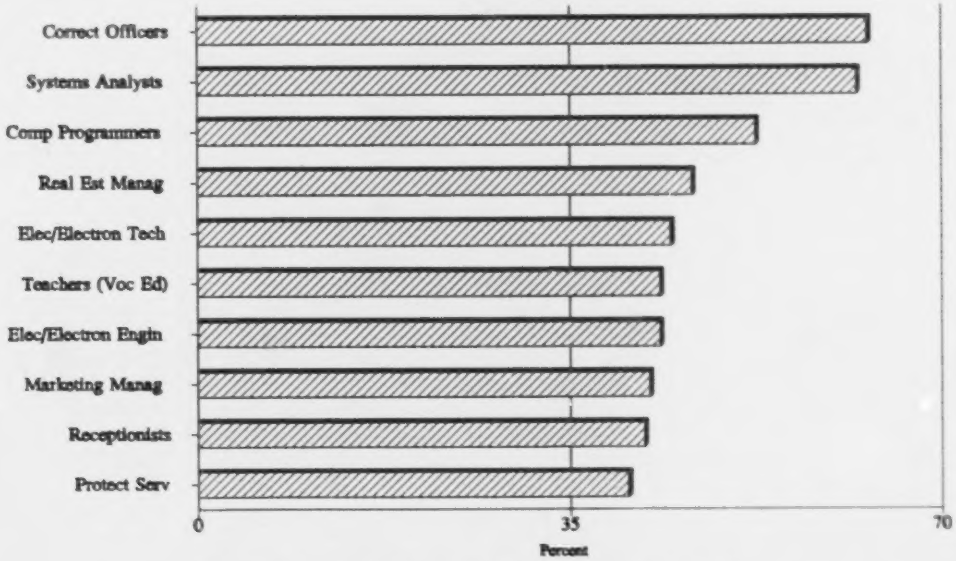


Source: Nevada Employment Security Department, 1992.

DISPLAY 4

TOP TEN NEVADA OCCUPATIONS, 1991 TO 1996

Fastest Growing



Source: Nevada Employment Security Department, 1992.

DISPLAY 5
TOP TEN RECEIVING COUNTRIES OF NEVADA EXPORTS DOLLAR VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1990

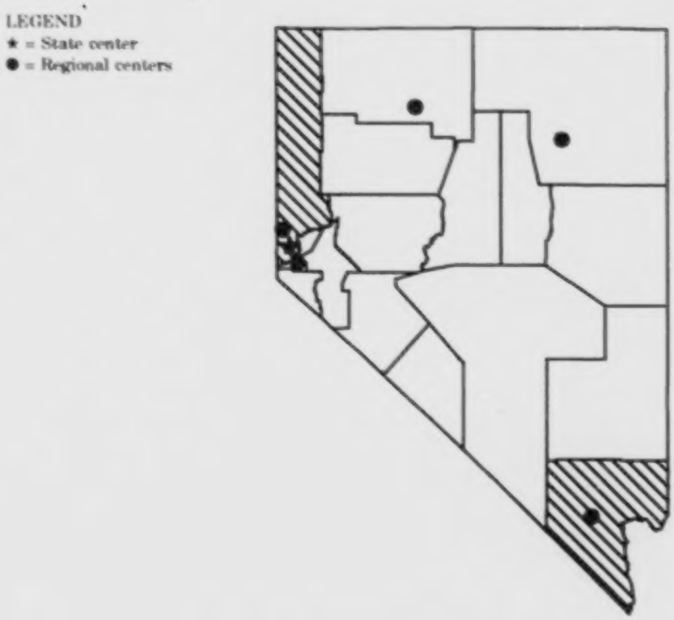
Country	Total Dollar Value of Shipment (millions)	Percent of Total Exports
CANADA	$205.9	43.4
FRANCE	49.0	10.3
UNITED KINGDOM	37.6	7.9
JAPAN	32.9	6.9
MEXICO	32.3	6.8
GERMANY	15.1	3.2
SWITZERLAND	15.0	3.2
ITALY	13.2	2.8
AUSTRALIA	12.4	2.6
CHINA (MAINLAND)	4.6	1.0
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY *	126.5	26.7
WORLD	474.2	----

* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

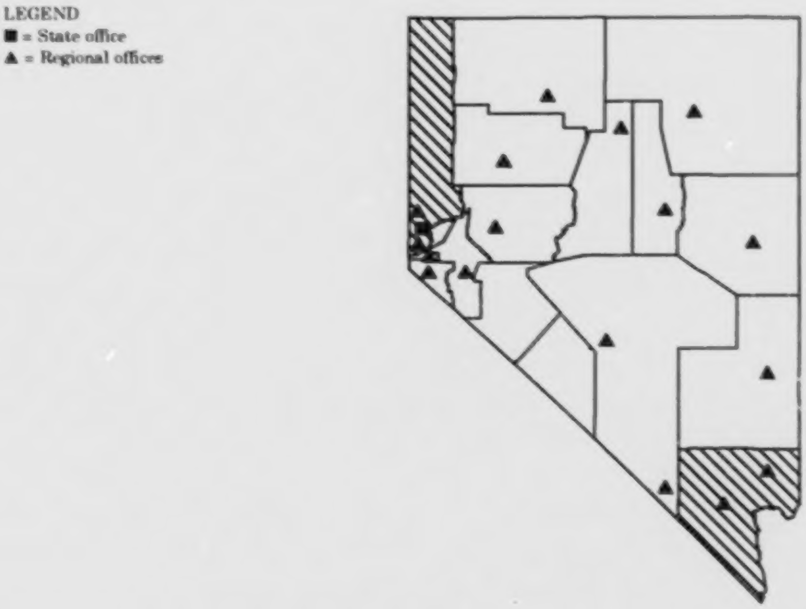
Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

DISPLAY 6

NEVADA SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS


LEGEND
★ = State center
● = Regional centers

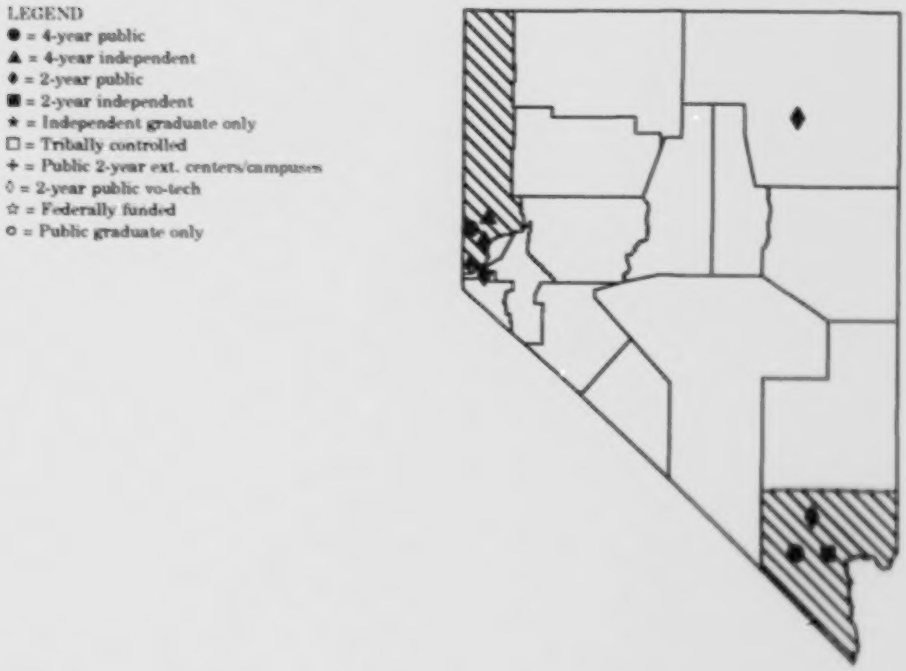
NEVADA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES


LEGEND
■ = State office
▲ = Regional offices

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: Nevada Small Business Development Center; University of Nevada Reno, College of Agriculture; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 7
NEVADA POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS 1990-91


LEGEND
● = 4-year public
▲ = 4-year independent
♦ = 2-year public
■ = 2-year independent
★ = Independent graduate only
☐ = Tribally controlled
✚ = Public 2-year ext. centers/campuses
◊ = 2-year public vo-tech
☆ = Federally funded
○ = Public graduate only

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 8
ENROLLMENTS IN NEVADA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY LEVEL, TYPE, CONTROL, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS - 1988

		Percent			Percent
UNDERGRADUATE	44,515	91.2	TWO-YEAR	23,490	48.1
GRADUATE	4,315	8.8	FOUR-YEAR	25,340	51.9
PUBLIC	48,644	99.6	FULL-TIME	15,351	31.4
PRIVATE	186	0.4	PART-TIME	33,479	68.6

Enrollments do not include U.S. Service Schools.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

DISPLAY 9
UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN NEVADA PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS 1991-92
Simple Average by Type of Institution

(Number of Institutions)	Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991	Non-resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1980-1990
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS						
University of Nevada (2)	1,470	6.5	75.0	5,070	8.3	78.5
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (4)	780	8.3	62.5	3,780	1.6	---

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

DISPLAY 10
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES IN NEVADA BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Percent of:

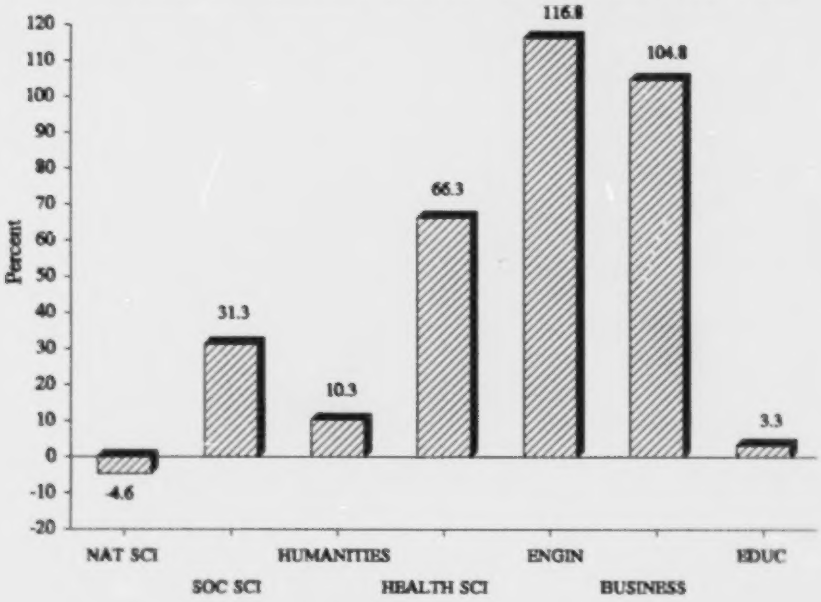
	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	7.6	5.1	1.9	4.3	4.7	8.3
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	1.3	0.9	3.1	0.8	2.1	1.8
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.5
LATINO	5.1	4.8	5.9	4.3	6.2	13.8
WHITE NON-LATINO	82.1	83.8	81.8	85.5	83.3	71.6

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The percent of higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are based on total enrollments (including international students).

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

DISPLAY 11

PERCENT CHANGE IN DEGREES EARNED AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED DISCIPLINES - NEVADA, 1979 to 1989



Source: U. S. Department of Education.

Economy

Principal Industries Government — Services — Wholesale/Retail Trade

Industry Employment

Current. Service industries employ over one-half of New Mexico's non-farm workforce (see Display 1). An additional one-quarter of workers are employed in federal, state, or local government. Manufacturing and mining and construction employ equal shares of New Mexico's workforce (approximately 8 percent each).

Projected. From 1988 to 1995, major industry employment is projected to increase by approximately 65,000 (12 percent increase) (see Display 2). Employment in service industries is projected to grow by approximately 42,000 jobs (16 percent increase), followed by employment increases in government (11,000 new jobs) and in manufacturing (4,000 new jobs).

Occupations

New Mexico occupations projected to have the greatest number of job openings between 1988 and 1995 are shown in Display 3. Corresponding with the projected large employment growth in service industries, the occupations of salespersons, waiters and waitresses, and food counter workers are projected to have the greatest net growth in job openings.

While Display 3 shows the occupations with the most job openings, Display 4 shows the fastest growing occupations from 1988 to 1995. Six of these occupations are in allied health fields. At least one-half of the top 10 fastest-growing occupations require postsecondary education: paralegals, medical assistants, medical secretaries, physical therapists, and surgical technicians (Johnstone, 1987).

Exports

In 1990, New Mexico had some of the smallest export trade in the WICHE region, exporting only $269 million worth of goods to foreign countries (South Dakota had the smallest export trade in the region) (see Display 5). The European Community imported 28 percent (or $74 million) of New Mexican exports. South Korea was the largest single-nation importer of New Mexico's goods, importing $69 million.

Income

In 1990, New Mexico had one of the lowest per capita incomes in the region at $14,254. Nonmetropolitan areas of New Mexico had an average per capita income of $12,066, the second-lowest of all nonmetropolitan areas in the WICHE region (Arizona's nonmetropolitan per capita income averaged $11,719). Average per capita income was $16,582 in metropolitan areas.

New Mexico has the highest poverty rate in the region and one of the highest rates in the nation, with nearly 21 percent of households living below the poverty line. There is a large disparity between upper and lower income families in New Mexico, with upper income families earning 11 times that of lower income families.

Unemployment

New Mexico's unemployment rate in January 1992 was 7.5 percent. The unemployment rate in nonmetropolitan areas (10.2) was approximately five points higher than the rate in metropolitan areas of the state.

Small Business Development

New Mexico ranks thirteenth nationally for its number of new companies (per 100,000 workers) and ninth in the number of women and minority-owned businesses relative to the size of the state's minority and women populations. Seventeen Small Business Development Centers and 41 cooperative extensions centers serve New Mexico's small businesses, agricultural workers, and others in need of business or other technical assistance (see Display 6).

Health

Access to health care is a critical problem for New Mexico's population. New Mexico ranks last in the nation for adequate access to health care—more than 18 percent of people are medically underserved. More than one-quarter of the non-elderly population in New Mexico lacks health insurance.

Population

Between 1980 and 1990, New Mexico's population grew 16 percent, from 1.3 million to 1.5 million. More than one-third (38 percent) of the population is Latino. American Indians/Alaskan Natives comprise nearly 9 percent of the population. One-half of the population in New Mexico is White non-Latino.

New Mexico's population is split between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas of the state, with 48 percent in urban and 52 percent in rural areas.

Higher Education

Institutions

New Mexico has 26 colleges and universities and five extension centers/campuses: six public four-year, 13 public two-year, three public vocational/technical two-year, one tribally controlled two-year, five independent four-year, one independent two-year and two federally funded institutions (see Display 7). Public institutions enroll 97 percent of students in New Mexico (see Display 8). Sixty-two percent of students attend four-year institutions. The majority of students (55 percent) attend colleges and universities in the state full-time.

Funding

Federally Financed Research and Development. In 1989, New Mexico received $77 million of federal funds for R&D expenditures. This accounted for 3.3 percent of R&D federal funds awarded in the region.

State Appropriation. Between 1991 and 1992, state appropriations to higher education in New Mexico increased by approximately 4 percent, to $349 million. Appropriations over the two-year period (1990 to 1992) increased by 18 percent.

Tuition and Fee Charges. In 1991-92, annual resident undergraduate tuition at New Mexico State University (NMSU) and the University of New Mexico (UNM) averaged $1,574, up 7 percent from the previous year (see Display 9). Resident tuition at other four-year public institutions averaged $1,295. Nonresident tuition at NMSU and UNM averaged $5,405, an increase of 4.6 percent over the previous year. Other four-year public institutions charged $4,611 tc nonresident students. From 1981 to 1991, nonresident tuition increased more than 140 percent at public four-year institutions in New Mexico.

In 1991, resident tuition at two-year institutions in New Mexico averaged $507. Nonresidents were charged $1,450.

Participation by Race/Ethnicity

More than one-half of New Mexico's 18- to 24-year-old population is Latino (see Display 10). This group is severely underrepresented in New Mexico's higher education institutions, making up only 26 to 28 percent of undergraduates enrolled. American Indians/Alaskan Natives are well-represented at two-year institutions because of New Mexico's two-year tribal colleges, but underrepresented at four-year institutions. White non-Latinos comprise 48 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population and make up at least 58 percent of the undergraduates enrolled in New Mexico.

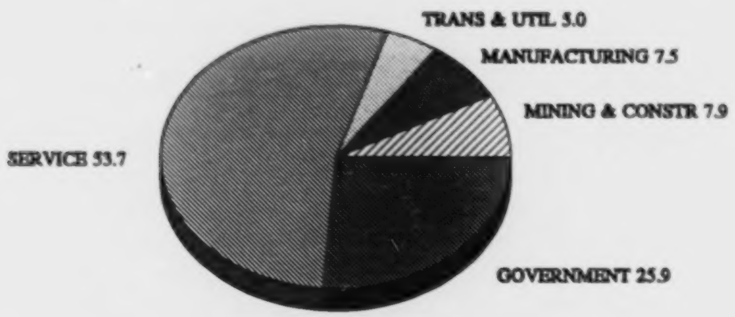
Degrees Earned

In 1989, graduates of New Mexico institutions earned the largest share of degrees in education (21 percent), business (17 percent) and engineering (10 percent). Only 4 percent of students earned degrees in health sciences.

Between 1979 and 1989, the number of students earning degrees in business and engineering saw the greatest increases (34 and 28 percent) (see Display 11). The number of graduates in health and natural science degrees declined by 26 and 22 percent, respectively.

DISPLAY 1

NEW MEXICO NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT, 1990



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1991.

DISPLAY 2
NEW MEXICO INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, 1988 TO 1995 (projected)

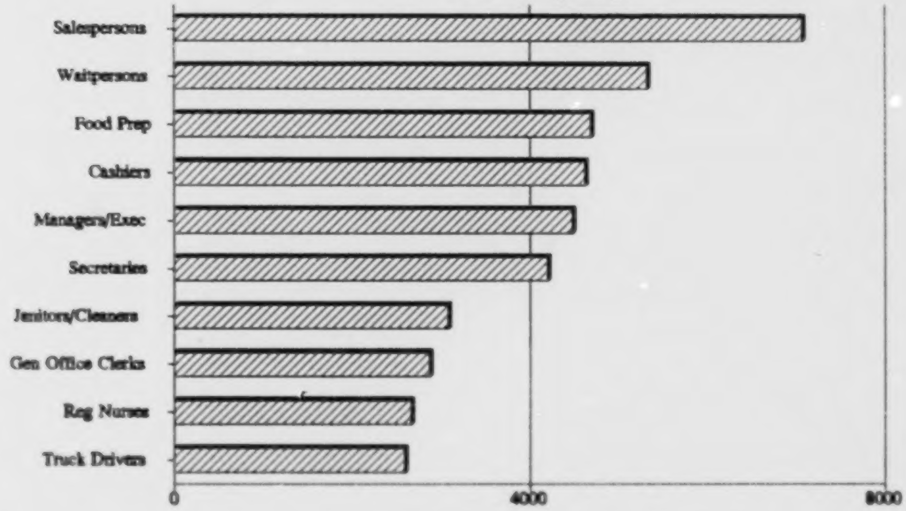
Industry	1988 Employment	1995 Employment	Seven-Year Growth	
			(Number)	(Percent)
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	46,000	49,500	3,500	7.6
MANUFACTURING	40,400	44,425	4,025	10.0
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	29,000	30,867	1,867	6.4
SERVICES	263,700	305,467	41,767	15.8
Wholesale/Retail Trade	130,300	147,217	16,917	13.0
Business and Health	62,900	78,708	15,808	25.1
Other	70,500	79,542	9,042	12.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	26,600	29,342	2,742	10.3
GOVERNMENT	141,600	152,508	10,908	7.7
TOTAL	547,300	612,108	64,808	11.8

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor, 1991.

DISPLAY 3

TOP TEN NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONS, 1988 TO 1995

Most Job Openings

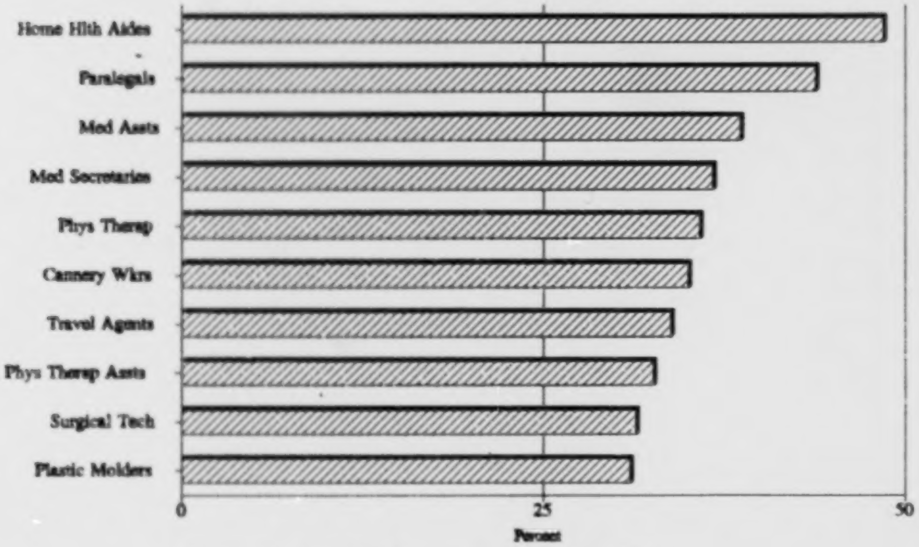


Source: New Mexico Department of Labor, 1991.

DISPLAY 4

TOP TEN NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONS, 1988 TO 1995

Fastest Growing



Source: New Mexico Department of Labor, 1991.

DISPLAY 5
TOP TEN RECEIVING COUNTRIES OF NEW MEXICO EXPORTS DOLLAR VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1990

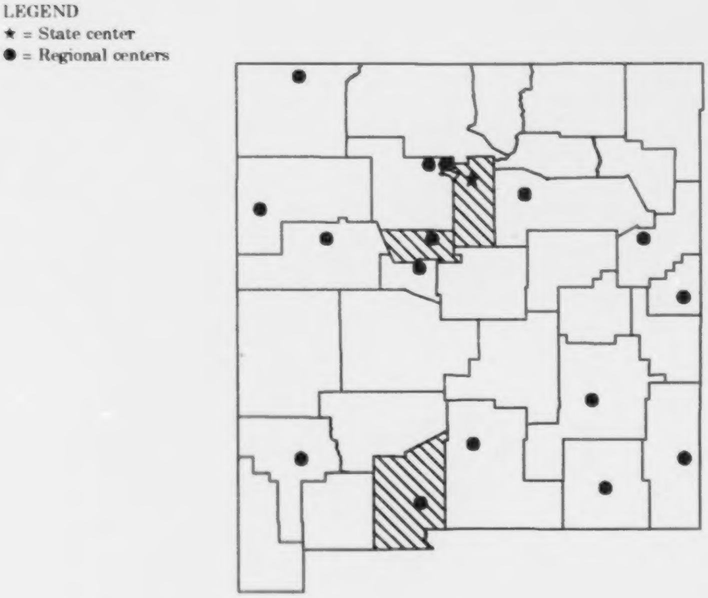
Country	Total Dollar Value of Shipment (millions)	Percent of Total Exports
SOUTH KOREA	$68.8	25.5
CANADA	31.1	11.5
UNITED KINGDOM	29.3	10.9
MEXICO	17.2	6.4
BRAZIL	17.0	6.3
FRANCE	16.3	6.0
GERMANY	11.0	4.1
JAPAN	10.8	4.0
NETHERLANDS	9.5	3.5
THAILAND	5.9	2.2
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY *	73.9	27.5
WORLD	269.3	----

* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

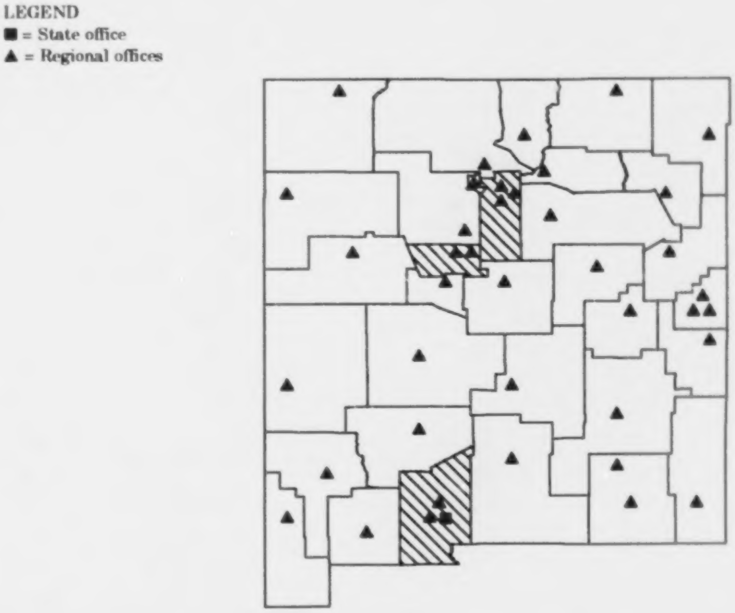
Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

DISPLAY 6

NEW MEXICO SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS


LEGEND
★ = State center
● = Regional centers

NEW MEXICO COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES


LEGEND
■ = State office
▲ = Regional offices

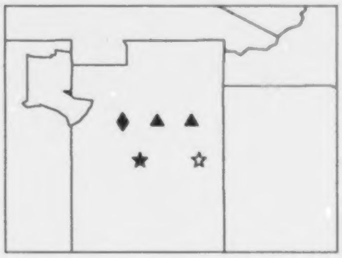
Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

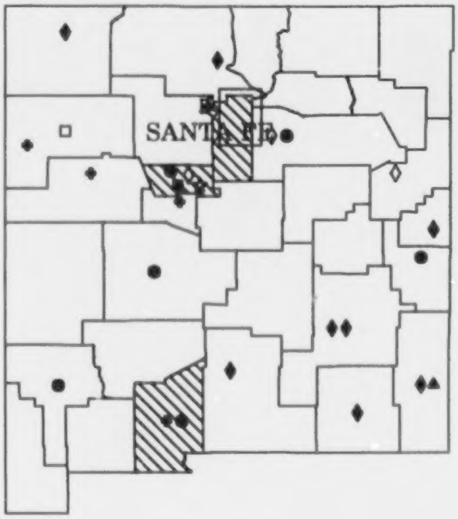
Source: New Mexico Small Business Development Center; New Mexico Cooperative Extension Service; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 7
NEW MEXICO POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS 1990-91

LEGEND
● = 4-year public
▲ = 4-year independent
◆ = 2-year public
■ = 2-year independent
★ = Independent graduate only
☐ = Tribally controlled
+ = Public 2-year ext. centers/campuses
◊ = 2-year public vo-tech
☆ = Federally funded
○ = Public graduate only

Santa Fe Area





Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 8
ENROLLMENTS IN NEW MEXICO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY LEVEL, TYPE, CONTROL, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS - 1988

		Percent			Percent
UNDERGRADUATE	68,606	86.3	TWO-YEAR	30,002	37.8
GRADUATE	10,847	13.7	FOUR-YEAR	49,451	62.2
PUBLIC	77,397	97.4	FULL-TIME	43,539	54.8
PRIVATE	2,056	2.6	PART-TIME	35,914	45.2

Enrollments do not include U.S. Service Schools.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

DISPLAY 9
UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN NEW MEXICO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1991-92
Simple Average by Type of Institution

(Number of Institutions)	Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991	Non-resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS						
New Mexico State University University of New Mexico (2)	1,574	7.0	114.7	5,405	4.6	140.8
Other Four-Year Institutions (4)	1,295	7.7	115.1	4,611	5.3	153.9
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (17)*	507	4.3	78.6	1,450	2.9	----

* Does not include tribally controlled institutions.

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

DISPLAY 10
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES IN NEW MEXICO BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Percent of:

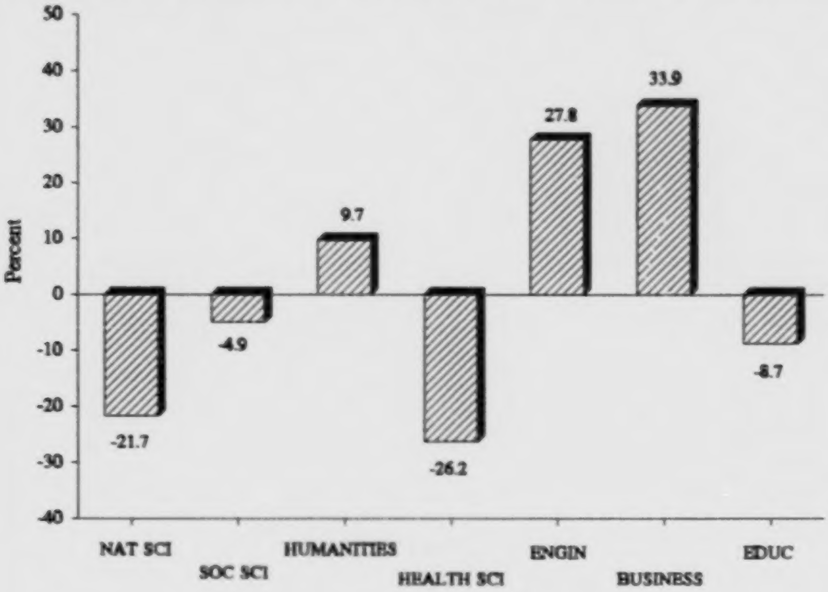
	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.4
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	9.3	3.8	10.2	3.2	10.4	10.3
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.1
LATINO	39.0	30.8	33.7	26.6	27.9	52.3
WHITE NON-LATINO	48.7	61.7	51.4	65.5	57.8	47.7

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The percent of higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are based on total enrollments (including international students).

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

DISPLAY 11

PERCENT CHANGE IN DEGREES EARNED AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED DISCIPLINES - NEW MEXICO, 1979 to 1989



Source: U. S. Department of Education.

Economy

Principal Industries Agriculture — Mining — Tourism — Manufacturing

Industry Employment

Current. The service sector of the economy employs 57 percent of North Dakota's non-farm workforce (see Display 1). The second largest employer is government, employing 25 percent of the workforce. The remaining major industries (manufacturing, mining and construction, and transportation and utilities) each employ less than 7 percent of the state's non-agricultural workforce.

Projected. Between 1988 and 1995, employment in North Dakota is projected to grow by 17,000 jobs, an increase of approximately 7 percent (see Display 2). Employment in service industries is expected to grow by 12,000 (an increase of 7 percent). Manufacturing employment projects 1,900 new jobs, a growth of approximately 12 percent. Finance, insurance, and real estate, transportation and utilities, and government are projecting modest increases in employment.

Occupations

From 1988 to 1995, among the top 10 North Dakota occupations with the greatest number of job openings are janitors/cleaners, farmers, and salespersons (see Display 3). North Dakota is the only state in the region in which farming is projected to have large numbers of job openings over the next several years.

During this same time period, some of the fastest growing occupations in North Dakota are projected to be plastic molding/casting operators, home health aides, and personal home care aides (see Display 4). At least one-half of the top 10 fastest growing occupations require higher education training: human service workers, industrial production managers, paralegals, radiologic technicians, and computer programmers (Johnstone, 1987).

Exports

In 1990, North Dakota's export trade to foreign nations totalled $458 million (see Display 5). Nearly two-thirds, or $296 million, of exports went to Canada. The European Community imported 15 percent, or $67 million, of North Dakota's export commodities. In contrast with a majority of WICHE states, North Dakota is not a large trade partner with Japan or any other Pacific Rim nation.

Income

In 1990, average per capita income in North Dakota was $15,355. Unlike the majority of the WICHE states, per capita income in North Dakota's nonmetropolitan areas ($15,281) almost matched that of metropolitan areas ($15,463).

Thirteen percent of North Dakota's households lived below the poverty line in 1989. The average earnings of upper income families was eight times that of lower income families.

Unemployment

In January 1992, unemployment in North Dakota was 5.5 percent, more than two percentage points lower than the regional or national rates. Unemployment rates in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas of the state were 4.3 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively.

Small Business Development

Entrepreneurs make an important contribution to North Dakota's economy. The state is ranked fourth nationally for the number of jobs resulting from new small businesses. North Dakota has seven Small Business Development Centers. In addition, every county has at least one cooperative extension office (with a total of 54 in the state) (see Display 6).

Health

A large portion of North Dakota's population (14 percent) lacks access to health care due to geographic or economic causes. The state averages 173 physicians per 100,000 population, well below the regional and national averages of 233 and 308, respectively. Despite these numbers indicating inadequate access to health care, most of North Dakota's non-elderly population (92 percent) is medically insured.

Population

Population in North Dakota declined by 2 percent between 1980 and 1990, from 653,000 to 639,000. North Dakota was one of two states (Wyoming's population dropped 3 percent) to experience population decline. Forty-two percent of North Dakota's population is under 17 or over 65. The population is primarily White non-Latino (94 percent). American Indians/Alaskan Natives are the second-largest racial or ethnic group, comprising 4 percent of the population.

North Dakota is a sparsely populated state, with fewer than 10 persons per square mile. The population is concentrated in nonmetropolitan areas of the state.

Higher Education

Institutions

There are 19 colleges and universities in North Dakota: six public four-year, five public two-year, five tribally controlled two-year, and three independent four-year institutions (see Display 7). Public institutions enroll 93 percent of all undergraduate and graduate students in North Dakota (see Display 8). A majority of students are enrolled at four-year institutions (80 percent) and attend full-time.

Funding

Federally Financed Research and Development. In 1989, North Dakota was awarded less than 1 percent ($19.4 million) of federal funds for R&D expenditures in the WICHE region.

State Appropriation. Between 1991 and 1992, state appropriations to higher education in North Dakota increased by 12 percent, from $130 million to $146 million. However, in the previous fiscal year state appropriations saw no change, remaining fixed at approximately $130 million for 1990 and 1991.

Tuition and Fee Charges. In 1991, annual resident tuition and fees at North Dakota State University (NDSU) and the University of North Dakota (UND) averaged $2,133 and at other four-year institutions averaged $1,717 (see Display 9). Nonresidents were charged $5,312 at NDSU and UND and $4,267 at other four-year institutions. Nonresident tuition more than tripled over the ten-year period from 1981 to 1991.

Resident tuition at North Dakota's two-year institutions averaged $1,634 in 1991. Nonresidents were charged $4,059 on average. Tuition charges at two-year institutions saw very minimal increases (1 percent or less) between 1990 and 1991.

Participation by Race/Ethnicity

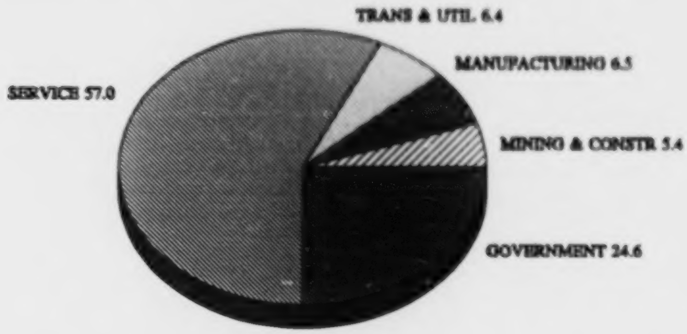
After White non-Latino, American Indian/Alaskan Native is the largest racial or ethnic group in North Dakota. This population is well-represented at two-year institutions, primarily because of North Dakota's five tribally controlled two-year colleges (see Display 10). White non-Latino students comprise 89 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population and represent 85 to 95 percent of undergraduates in North Dakota.

Degrees Earned

In 1989, business, education, and engineering degrees were awarded to 47 percent of graduates of North Dakota's four-year colleges and universities. Only 2 percent of students earned degrees in humanities and only 7 percent earned degrees in natural and social sciences.

The number of graduates who earned degrees in engineering and business increased approximately 70 percent between 1979 and 1989, reflecting the national shift towards professional fields of study (see Display 11). The numbers earning degrees in humanities declined by 46 percent; those earning degrees in health and natural sciences dropped 20 and 19 percent, respectively.

DISPLAY 1
NORTH DAKOTA NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT, 1990



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1991.

DISPLAY 2
NORTH DAKOTA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, 1988 to 1995

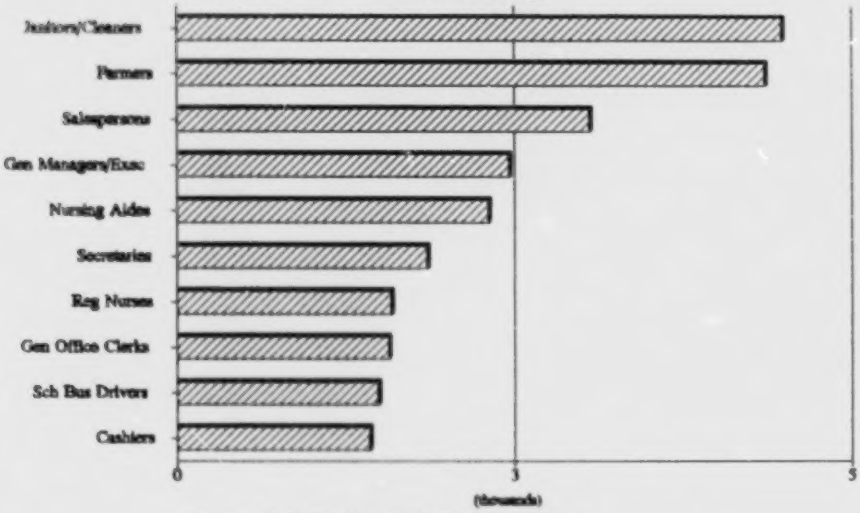
Industry	1988 Employment	1995 Employment	Seven-Year Growth	
			(Number)	(Percent)
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	14,205	15,340	1,135	8.0
MANUFACTURING	16,388	18,267	1,879	11.5
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	16,709	17,306	597	3.6
SERVICES	162,447	174,486	12,039	7.4
Wholesale/Retail Trade	68,401	73,137	4,736	6.9
Other	94,046	101,349	7,303	7.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	12,304	12,671	367	3.0
GOVERNMENT	34,676	35,358	682	2.0
TOTAL	256,729	273,427	16,698	6.5

Source: Job Service North Dakota, 1991.

DISPLAY 3

TOP TEN NORTH DAKOTA OCCUPATIONS, 1988 TO 1995

Most Job Openings

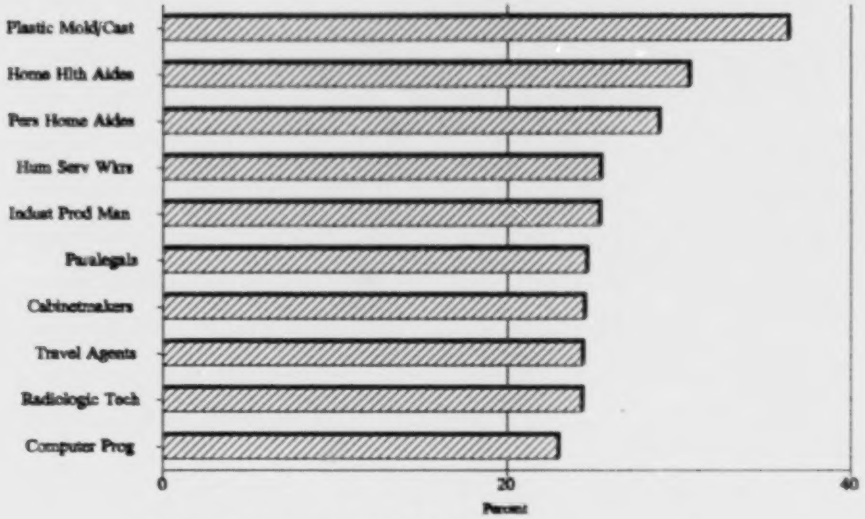


Source: Job Service North Dakota, 1991.

DISPLAY 4

TOP TEN NORTH DAKOTA OCCUPATIONS, 1988 TO 1995

Fastest Growing



Source: Job Service North Dakota, 1991.

DISPLAY 5
TOP TEN RECEIVING COUNTRIES OF NORTH DAKOTA EXPORTS DOLLAR VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1990

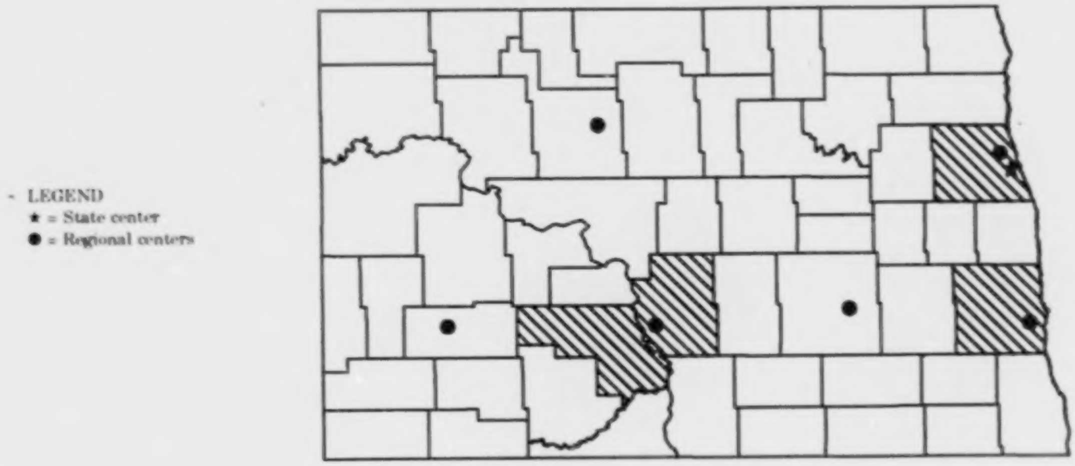
Country	Total Dollar Value of Shipment (millions)	Percent of Total Exports
CANADA	$296.2	64.7
MEXICO	46.9	10.2
GERMANY	27.6	6.0
AUSTRALIA	21.5	4.7
UNITED KINGDOM	19.9	4.3
JAPAN	6.3	1.4
SPAIN	6.3	1.4
NETHERLANDS	5.2	1.1
CHINA (TAIWAN)	4.5	1.0
BELGIUM	3.4	0.7
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY *	67.1	14.7
WORLD	457.8	----

* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

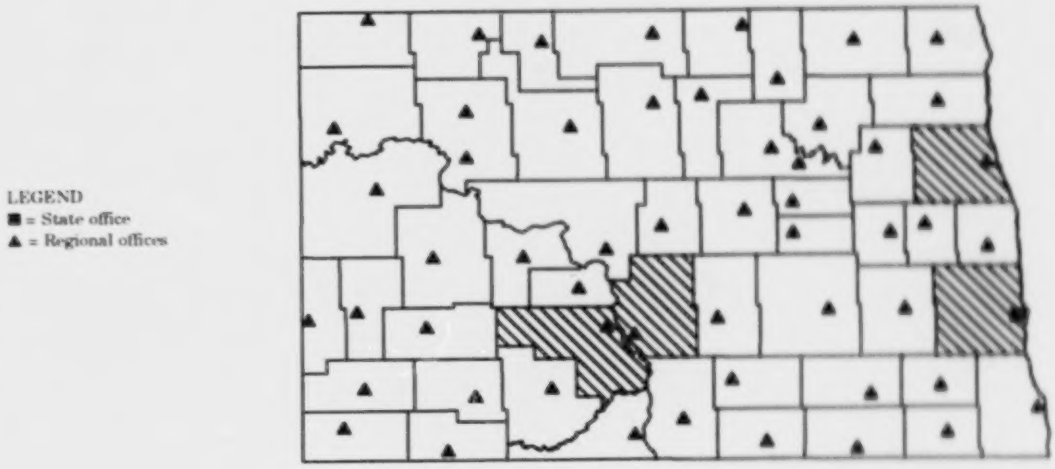
Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

DISPLAY 6

NORTH DAKOTA SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS


LEGEND
★ = State center
● = Regional centers

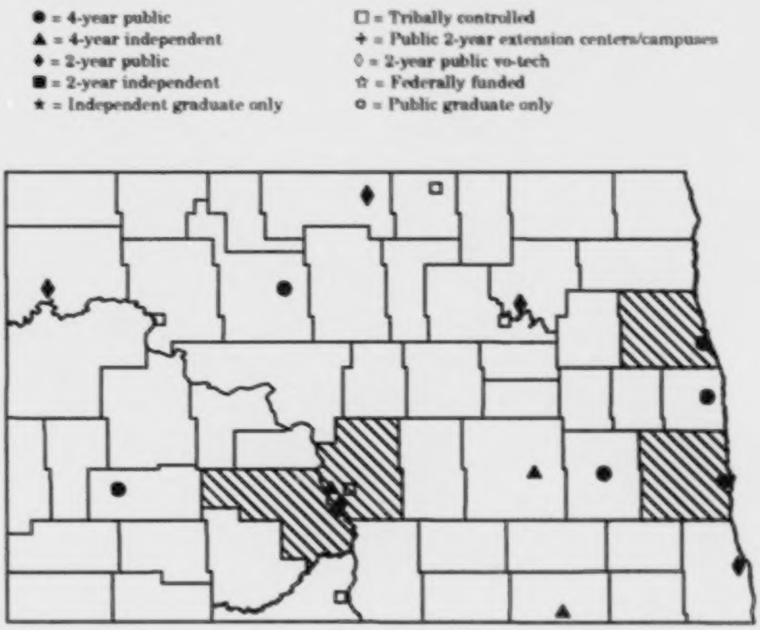
NORTH DAKOTA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES


LEGEND
■ = State office
▲ = Regional offices

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: North Dakota Small Business Development Center; North Dakota State University Extension Service; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 7
NORTH DAKOTA POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS 1990-91


● = 4-year public
▲ = 4-year independent
◆ = 2-year public
■ = 2-year independent
★ = Independent graduate only
□ = Tribally controlled
✚ = Public 2-year extension centers/campuses
◊ = 2-year public vo-tech
☆ = Federally funded
○ = Public graduate only

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 8
ENROLLMENTS IN NORTH DAKOTA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY LEVEL, TYPE, CONTROL, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS - 1988

		Percent			Percent
UNDERGRADUATE	35,443	92.6	TWO-YEAR	7,701	20.1
GRADUATE	2,849	7.4	FOUR-YEAR	30,591	79.9
PUBLIC	35,622	93.0	FULL-TIME	30,640	80.0
PRIVATE	2,670	7.0	PART-TIME	7,652	20.0

Enrollments do not include U.S. Service Schools.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

DISPLAY 9
UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1991
Simple Average by Type of Institution

(Number of Institutions)	Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991	Non-resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS						
North Dakota State Univ. Univ. of North Dakota (2)	2,133	4.5	185.1	5,312	3.6	250.4
Other Four-Year Institutions (4)	1,717	3.5	145.7	4,267	3.3	238.7
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (5)*	1,634	1.1	139.3	4,059	0.4	---

*Does not include tribally controlled institutions.

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

DISPLAY 10
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES IN NORTH DAKOTA BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

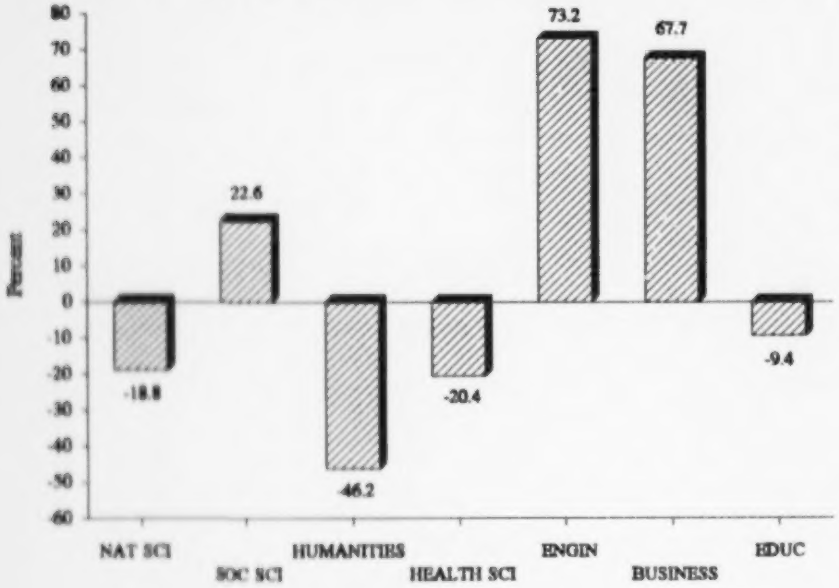
	Percent of:					
	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	4.4	1.5	9.5	1.7	12.5	4.8
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6
LATINO	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.0
WHITE NON-LATINO	93.6	94.5	88.1	94.6	85.3	89.0

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The percent of higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are based on total enrollments (including international students).

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

DISPLAY 11

PERCENT CHANGE IN DEGREES EARNED AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED DISCIPLINES - N. DAKOTA, 1979 to 1989



Source: U. S. Department of Education.

Economy

Principal Industries Forestry — Agriculture — Tourism — High technology — Manufacturing

Industry Employment

Current. Approximately 55 percent of Oregon's non-farm workforce is employed in service industries (see Display 1). The government sector employs 18 percent of the non-farm workforce in Oregon. Manufacturing also is important to the state's economy, employing 18 percent of the workforce. Employment in the manufacturing of lumber and wood products accounts for almost one-third of manufacturing employment.

Projected. Between 1988 and 1995, employment in Oregon is projected to increase 13 percent (approximately 151,000 new jobs) (see Display 2). The service sector is expected to increase by 112,000 jobs (20 percent increase). The finance, insurance, and real estate sector is projected to have the next greatest absolute growth in employment (13,000 new jobs, a 17 percent increase). Employment in manufacturing is predicted to stall, increasing only 2 percent (4,800 new jobs) over the seven-year period.

Occupations

Oregon occupations with the most job openings from 1990 to 1996 include janitors/cleaners, bookkeeping and accounting clerks, and general office clerks (see Display 3). A majority of these positions are service occupations.

Eight of the top 10 fastest growing occupations are in the professional fields of law and medicine (see Display 4). A majority of the fastest growing occupations require postsecondary education and training: legal secretaries, paralegals, optometrists, medical assistants, radiologic technicians, law clerks, physicians assistants, and nurses aides (Johnstone, 1987).

Exports

In 1990, Oregon exported $5.1 billion worth of goods to foreign nations, the fourth-largest export trade in the region (see Display 5). Japan was Oregon's largest trade partner, receiving approximately one-third (or $1.6 billion) of exports. The European Community and Canada received 17 and 16 percent of Oregon's export trade, respectively.

Income

In 1990, average per capita income in Oregon was $17,182, below the national average of $18,696. Average per capita income was higher in metropolitan ($18,030) than in nonmetropolitan ($15,333) areas of the state.

Close to 12 percent of Oregon's households lived in poverty in 1989. Upper income families earned approximately eight times that of lower income families.

Unemployment

Oregon's unemployment rate of 8.1 percent in January 1992 matched the national rate of 8 percent. Unemployment rates in nonmetropolitan areas of the state averaged 10.5 percent, more than 3 percentage points higher than the rate in metropolitan areas (7.2 percent).

Small Business Development

While Oregon ranks well nationally for its share of jobs resulting from new small businesses between 1989 and 1991, it ranks last in the nation for growth in small businesses between 1990 and 1991. The state ranks seventh in the nation for its share of minority and women-owned small businesses relative to their representation in the population. Oregon has 22 Small Business Development Centers and 35 Cooperative Extension Offices that provide business and technical assistance throughout the state (see Display 6).

Health

Approximately 7 percent of Oregon's population lacks adequate access to health care. The state averages 222 physicians per 100,000 population, below the regional or national averages of 233 and 308. Sixteen percent of the non-elderly population is without health insurance.

Population

Oregon's population grew by over 200,000 between 1980 and 1990; the current population count is approximately 2.8 million. Oregon has relatively high dependency ratios, with 38 percent of the population under 17 or over 65 years of age. White non-Latinos comprise 91 percent of Oregon's population. Latinos are the second-largest racial or ethnic group, making up 4 percent of the population. Asians/Pacific Islanders, African-Americans, and American Indians/Alaskan Natives each make up between 1 and 2 percent of the population in Oregon.

Two-thirds of Oregon's population reside in metropolitan areas of the state.

Higher Education

Institutions

There are 49 colleges and universities in Oregon: eight public four-year, 16 public two-year, 24 independent undergraduate and graduate four-year, and one independent two-year institution (see Display 7). Public institutions enroll 88 percent of students attending college in Oregon (see Display 8). Two-year institutions enroll 44 percent of students. Forty-two percent of students attend college part-time.

Funding

Federally Financed Research and Development. In 1989, Oregon received $99 million of federal funds for R&D expenditures. This amounted to 4.3 percent of federal funds for R&D in the region.

State Appropriation. The 1991-92 state appropriation to higher education was $461 million, $41 million higher than the previous fiscal year. However, even though the appropriation to colleges and universities in Oregon grew, the public higher education system has undergone extensive restructuring and budget cuts since 1991. There are several reasons for this apparent contradiction: (1) revenues lost to community colleges due to a voter-approved ballot measure rolling back property taxes were offset by an increase in the state appropriation; (2) budget increases were targeted to new programs rather than for support of existing programs or services; (3) in some cases, budget cuts were required because of projected shortfalls in state appropriations which later were partially restored.

Tuition and Fee Charges. In 1991, annual resident undergraduate tuition at Oregon's four-year public universities ranged from $2,424 to $3,704 (see Display 9). Nonresident tuition averaged $5,063 to $7,655. Resident tuition saw the greatest one-year increases, with growth rates ranging from 26 to 33 percent.

Resident tuition at two-year institutions averaged $920 in 1991, up 14.3 percent from the previous year. Nonresident tuition averaged $3,046, a one-year increase of 10 percent.

Participation by Race/Ethnicity

Latinos comprise 5 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population, but make up less than 2 percent of undergraduates in Oregon (see Display 10). White non-Latinos and Asians/Pacific Islanders are well-represented in Oregon's higher education institutions.

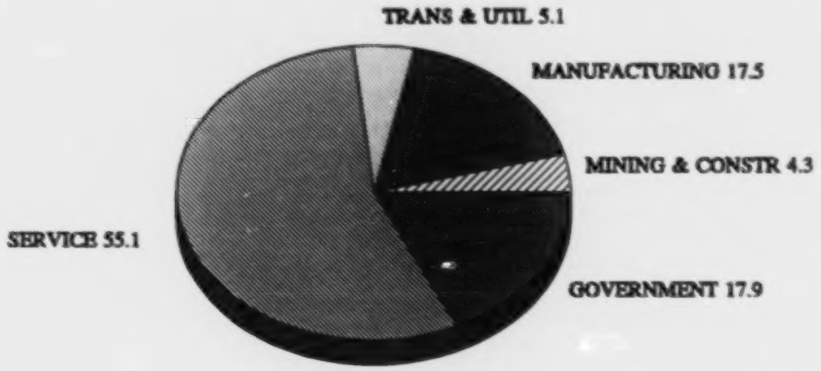
Degrees Earned

In 1989, the largest share of degrees awarded at four-year institutions in Oregon were in the professional fields of business and education (18 and 17 percent, respectively). Natural and health science fields each awarded 6 percent of degrees.

Between 1979 and 1989, the number of students earning business degrees at four-year institutions in Oregon increased 55 percent (see Display 11). The next fastest growing fields were social sciences and humanities, with 24 and 22 percent more degrees awarded in these fields. The number of students earning degrees in natural and health sciences declined by 26 and 28 percent, respectively.

DISPLAY 1

OREGON NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT, 1990



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1991.

DISPLAY 2
OREGON INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, 1988 TO 1995 (projected)

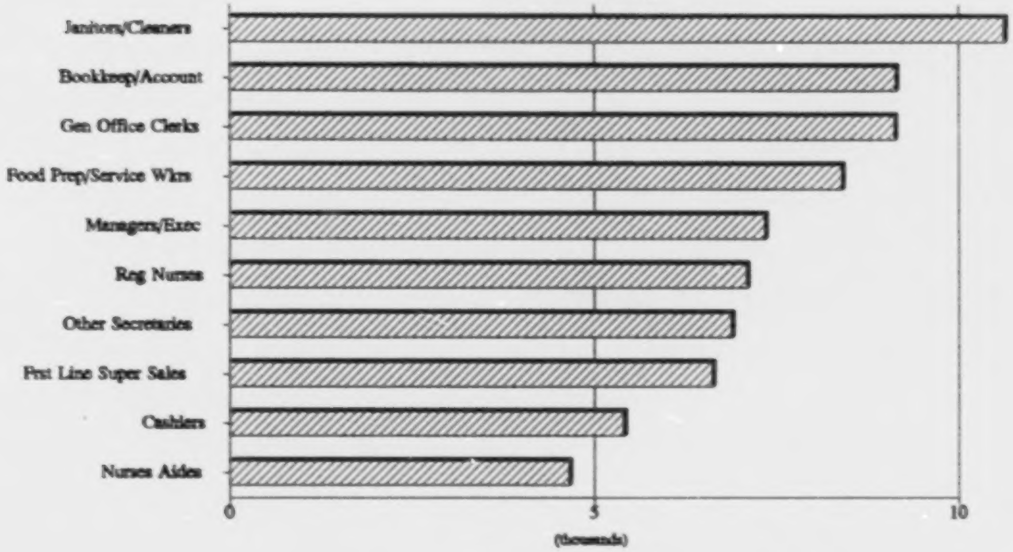
Industry	1988 Employment	1995 Employment	Seven-Year Growth	
			(Number)	(Percent)
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	41,299	45,908	4,609	11.2
MANUFACTURING	216,449	221,261	4,812	2.2
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	60,514	64,881	4,367	7.2
SERVICES	550,347	662,611	112,264	20.4
Wholesale/Retail Trade	291,630	339,913	48,283	16.6
Health	77,312	100,732	23,420	30.3
Other	181,405	221,967	40,562	22.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	74,323	86,851	12,528	16.9
GOVERNMENT	213,379	225,699	12,320	5.8
TOTAL	1,156,311	1,307,211	150,900	13.1

Source: Oregon Department of Human Resources, 1992.

DISPLAY 3

TOP TEN OREGON OCCUPATIONS, 1990 TO 1996

Most Job Openings

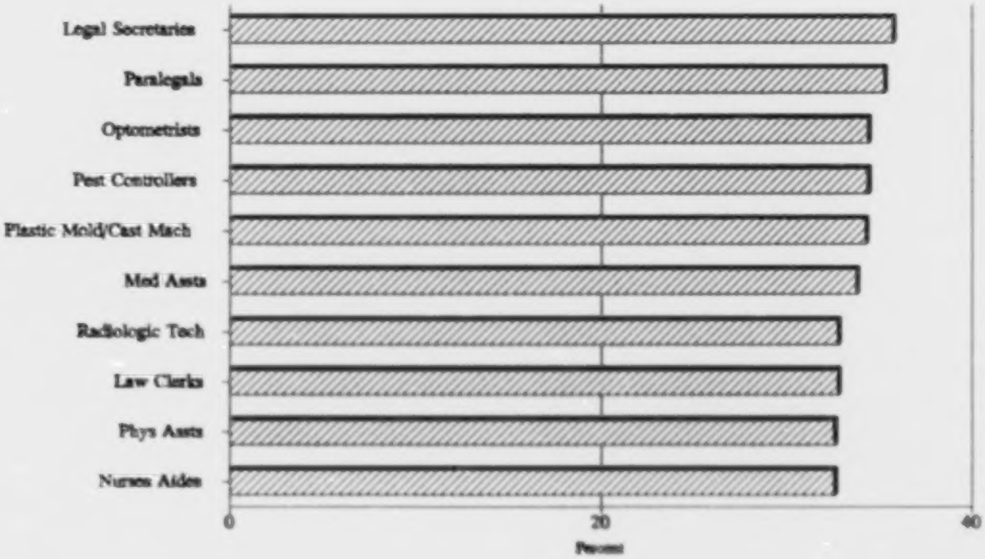


Source: Oregon Department of Human Resources, 1992.

DISPLAY 4

TOP TEN OREGON OCCUPATIONS, 1988 TO 1996

Fastest Growing



Source: Oregon Department of Human Resources, 1992.

DISPLAY 5
TOP TEN RECEIVING COUNTRIES OF OREGON EXPORTS DOLLAR VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1990

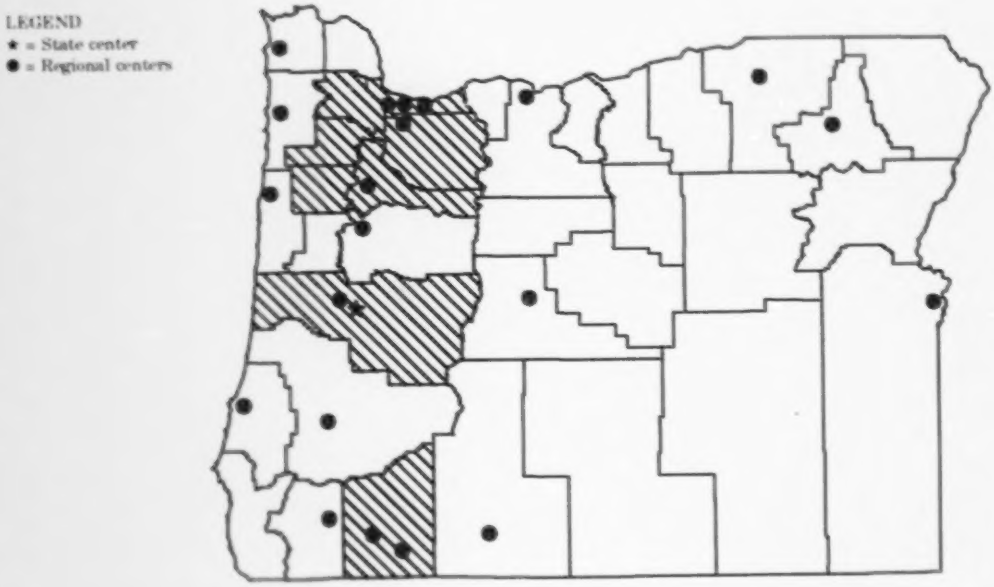
Country	Total Dollar Value of Shipment (millions)	Percent of Total Exports
JAPAN	$1,586.2	31.0
CANADA	806.9	15.8
SOUTH KOREA	435.8	8.5
UNITED KINGDOM	264.0	5.2
GERMANY	192.9	3.8
CHINA (TAIWAN)	192.2	3.8
AUSTRALIA	159.3	3.1
ITALY	129.7	2.5
PHILIPPINES	105.0	2.1
SINGAPORE	102.8	2.0
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY *	862.3	16.8
WORLD	5,120.3	---

* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

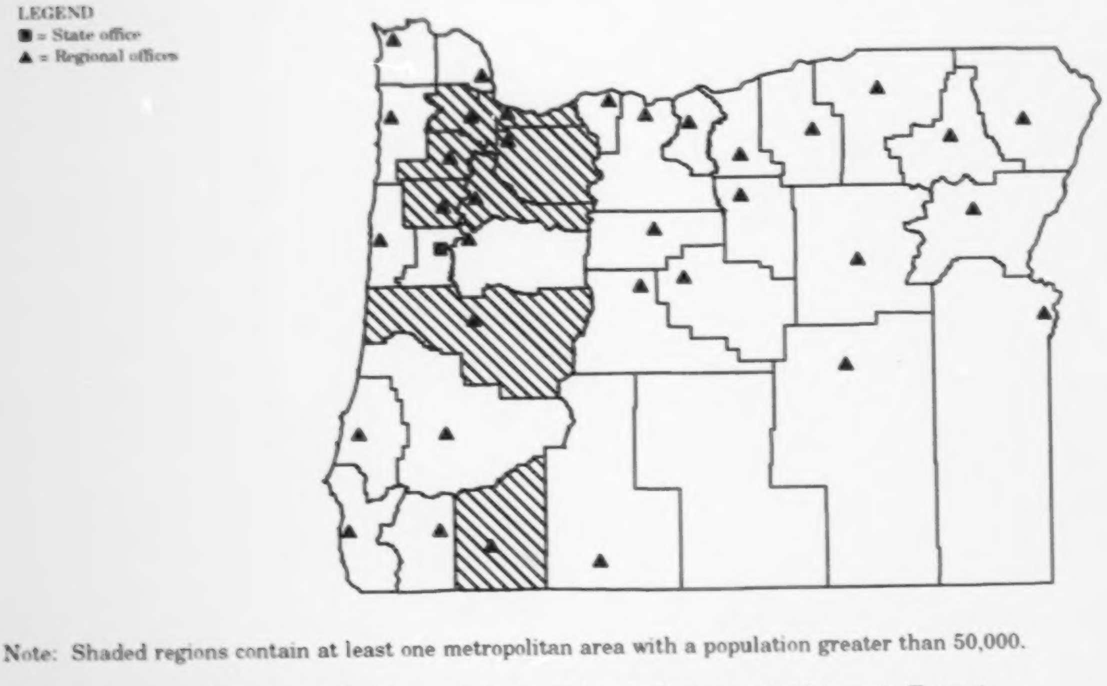
Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

DISPLAY 6

OREGON SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS


LEGEND
★ = State center
● = Regional centers

OREGON COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES

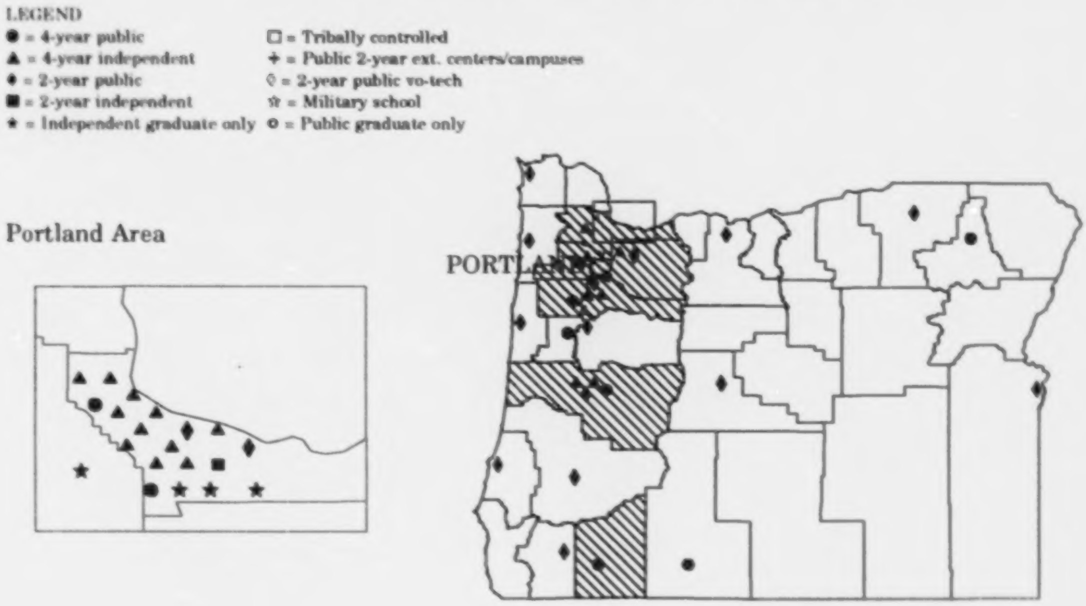

LEGEND
■ = State office
▲ = Regional offices

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: Oregon Small Business Development Center Network; Oregon State University Extension Administration; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 7

OREGON POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS 1990-91


LEGEND
● = 4-year public
▲ = 4-year independent
♦ = 2-year public
■ = 2-year independent
★ = Independent graduate only
☐ = Tribally controlled
✚ = Public 2-year ext. centers/campuses
◊ = 2-year public vo-tech
☆ = Military school
○ = Public graduate only
Portland Area
PORTLAND

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 8
ENROLLMENTS IN OREGON INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY LEVEL, TYPE, CONTROL, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS - 1988

		Percent			Percent
UNDERGRADUATE	137,362	88.0	TWO-YEAR	68,506	43.9
GRADUATE	18,796	12.0	FOUR-YEAR	87,652	56.1
PUBLIC	136,606	87.5	FULL-TIME	91,107	58.3
PRIVATE	19,552	12.5	PART-TIME	65,051	41.7

Enrollments do not include U.S. Service Schools.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

DISPLAY 9
UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN OREGON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1991
Simple Average by Type of Institution

(Number of Institutions)	Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1980-1990	Non-resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1980-1990
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS						
Universities (3)	2,547	32.7	115.3	6,691	17.8	77.9
Oregon Health Science Univ. (1)	3,704	25.5	160.5	7,655	15.0	91.4
Other Four-Year Institutions (4)	2,424	33.0	104.3	5,063	16.8	73.6
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (16)	920	14.3	86.8	3,046	9.6	—

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

DISPLAY 10
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES IN OREGON BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Percent of:

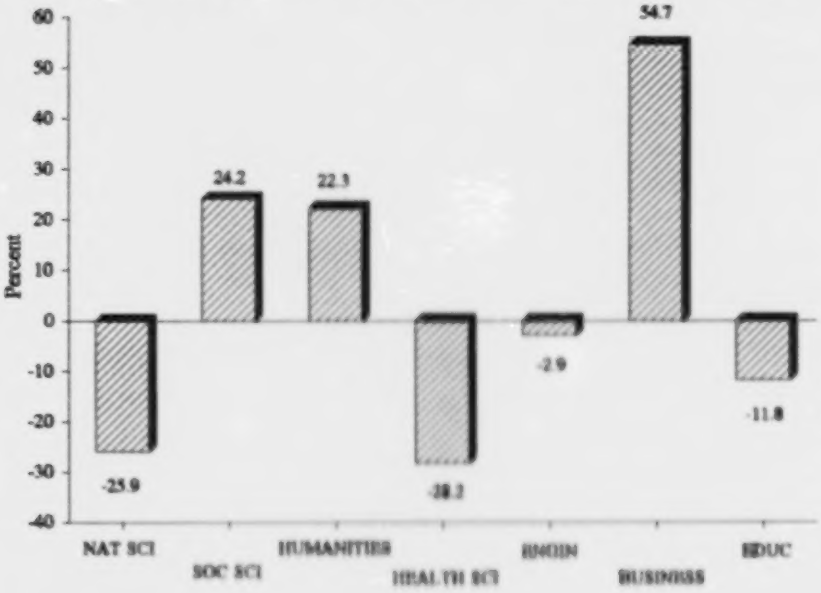
	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.1
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.6
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	3.2	5.6	2.9	4.9	3.1	2.9
LATINO	2.2	2.1	2.8	1.5	1.7	5.4
WHITE NON-LATINO	91.2	87.2	90.0	86.8	91.9	85.7

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The percent of higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are based on total enrollments (including international students).

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

DISPLAY 11

PERCENT CHANGE IN DEGREES EARNED AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED DISCIPLINES - OREGON, 1979 to 1989



Source: U. S. Department of Education

Economy

Principal Industries Agriculture — Services — Manufacturing

Industry Employment

Current. In 1990, service and government were the two largest industry employment sectors in South Dakota, employing 57 and 22 percent of non-farm workers, respectively (see Display 1). Manufacturing industries employed 12 percent of the workforce. Mining and construction and transportation and public utilities each employed 5 percent of non-farm workers.

Projected. Between 1989 and 1995, employment in South Dakota's major industries is projected to grow by approximately 15,000 jobs (an increase of 6 percent) (see Display 2). This projected slow growth is due in part to relatively small increases in the service sector, transportation and utilities, and government.

Employment in service industries is projected to grow by 8,500 jobs (5 percent increase). Manufacturing is projected to be the fastest growing industry, with a six-year growth rate of 10 percent (3,200 new jobs). Government and transportation sectors project small employment gains: approximately 800 and 500 new jobs, respectively.

Occupations

The top four occupations with the most job openings between 1989 and 1995 are service occupations (see Display 3). South Dakota is one of the only WICHE states reporting farmers and farm workers among the top 10 occupations with the most job openings.

Display 4 presents the top 10 fastest growing occupations in South Dakota. A majority of these occupations require some form of postsecondary education: electrical engineers, electronic engineering technicians, medical assistants, systems analysts, surgical technicians and psychologists (Johnstone, 1987).

Exports

In 1990, South Dakota had the smallest export trade in the region, totalling approximately $245 million (see Display 5). Canada was the largest trade nation, receiving 40 percent ($98 million) of South Dakota's exports. The European Community received nearly one-third of South Dakota's export goods.

Income

In 1990, average per capita income in South Dakota was $15,890. Average per capita income was $17,451 in metropolitan and $15,234 in nonmetropolitan areas of the state.

South Dakota had the third-highest poverty rate of the WICHE states in 1989, with more than 14 percent of households living below the poverty line. The median earnings of upper income families averaged eight times that of lower income families.

Unemployment

In January, 1992, South Dakota had the second-lowest unemployment rate in the region at 3.7 percent (Hawaii's unemployment rate was 3.6). Unemployment in nonmetropolitan areas of the state was 4 percent, while the unemployment rate in metropolitan areas was 3.1 percent.

Small Business Development

South Dakota ranks second in the nation for its percentage of new jobs resulting from new small businesses. There are five Small Business Development Centers in the state. Cooperative Extension Centers, originally established to aid farmers in the use of new agricultural technologies, are plentiful in the agricultural state of South Dakota. The state has a total of 67 cooperative extension offices and almost every county has at least one (see Display 6).

Health

Access to health care is a concern in South Dakota. Approximately 13 percent of South Dakota's population lacks access to medical care for economic or geographic reasons. South Dakota averages 156 physicians per 100,000, well below the regional and national averages of 233 and 308. Fourteen percent of the non-elderly population is without health insurance.

Population

Between 1980 and 1990, South Dakota's population increased less than 1 percent, from 691,000 to 696,000. South Dakota has high dependency ratios, with 43 percent of the population under 17 or over 65 years of age. The population is primarily White non-Latino (91 percent). American Indians/Alaskan Natives are the second-largest racial or ethnic group, comprising 7 percent of the population. Individually, Latinos, African-Americans, and Asians/Pacific Islanders make up less than 1 percent of the population.

South Dakota is the fifth-most sparsely populated state in the nation, with approximately 9 persons per square mile. Seventy-one percent of the population lives in nonmetropolitan areas.

Higher Education

Institutions

South Dakota has 23 colleges and universities: six public four-year, four public vocational-technical, two tribally-controlled four-year, two tribally-controlled two-year, one independent two-year, and eight independent four-year undergraduate and graduate institutions (see Display 7). Three-quarters of students in South Dakota are enrolled at public institutions (see Display 8). Four-year institutions enroll 99 percent of students. The majority of students (73 percent) attend college full-time.

Funding

Federally Financed Research and Development. In 1989, South Dakota received $6.2 million of federal funds for R&D expenditures, the smallest share in the region.

State Appropriation. Between 1991 and 1992, state appropriations to higher education in South Dakota grew by 7 percent to $97 million.

Tuition and Fee Charges. In 1991, annual resident undergraduate tuition averaged $1,956 at South Dakota State University (SDSU) and the University of South Dakota (USD) and $1,858 at other four-year institutions (see Display 9). Nonresident tuition averaged $3,563 at SDSU and USD and $2,941 at other four-year public institutions. Tuition at other four-year public institutions had the greatest one-year rate of increase, at approximately 8 percent. Over the ten-year period (1981 to 1991), the rate of increase for resident tuition exceeded the rate for nonresident tuition.

Participation by Race/Ethnicity

American Indians/Alaskan Natives comprise 9 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population and make up more than one-third of enrollments at two-year institutions, primarily due to South Dakota's four tribally-controlled higher education institutions (see Display 10). At the four-year level, American Indians/Alaskan Natives make up 6 percent of enrollments. White non-Latinos make up 86 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds and 91 percent of enrollments.

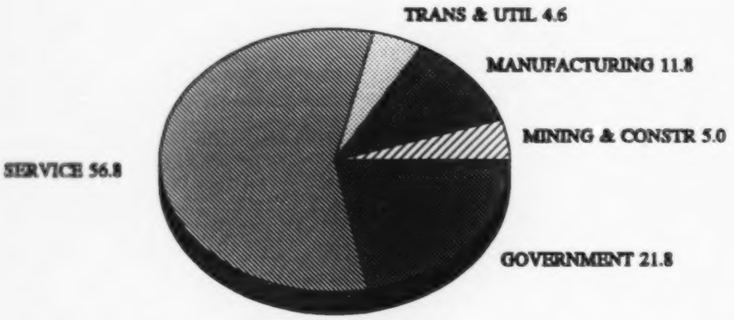
Degrees Earned

In 1989, one-half of the degrees earned at four-year colleges and universities in South Dakota were in the professional fields of education, business and engineering. Four percent of students earned degrees in humanities and 7 percent in natural sciences and health sciences.

Between 1979 and 1989, the number of students earning business degrees at four-year institutions increased by 27 percent (see Display 11). The next fastest growing field was engineering, with a 14 percent increase in the number of students earning degrees in this field. Numbers of students earning degrees in all other selected fields (natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, health sciences, and education) declined.

DISPLAY 1

SOUTH DAKOTA NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT, 1990



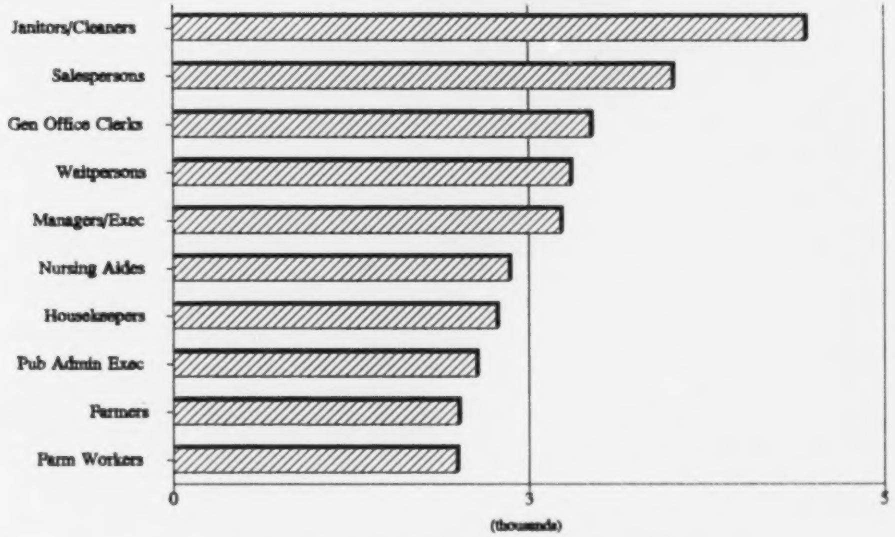
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1991.

DISPLAY 2
SOUTH DAKOTA INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, 1989 TO 1995 (projected)

Industry	1989 Employment	1995 Employment	Six-Year Growth (Number)	Six-Year Growth (Percent)
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	12,870	13,830	960	7.5
MANUFACTURING	32,095	35,310	3,215	10.0
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	13,495	14,027	532	3.9
SERVICES	166,770	175,317	8,547	5.1
Wholesale/Retail Trade	72,730	77,085	4,355	6.0
Other	94,040	98,232	4,192	4.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	15,730	16,775	1,045	6.6
GOVERNMENT	34,570	35,383	813	2.4
TOTAL	275,530	290,642	15,112	5.5

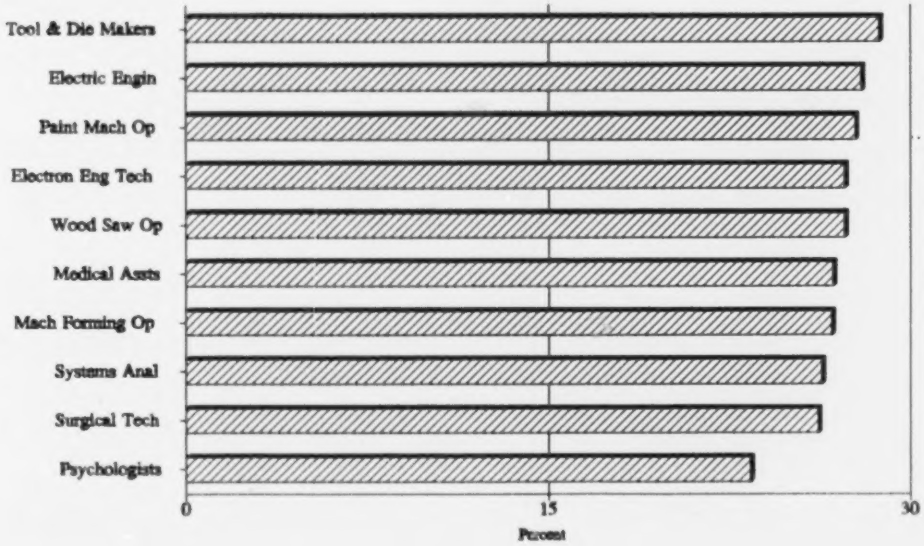
Source: South Dakota Department of Labor, 1992.

DISPLAY 3
TOP TEN SOUTH DAKOTA OCCUPATIONS, 1989 TO 1995
Most Job Openings



Source: South Dakota Department of Labor, 1992

DISPLAY 4
TOP TEN SOUTH DAKOTA OCCUPATIONS, 1989 TO 1995
Fastest Growing



Source: South Dakota Department of Labor, 1992

DISPLAY 5
TOP TEN RECEIVING COUNTRIES OF SOUTH DAKOTA EXPORTS
DOLLAR VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1990

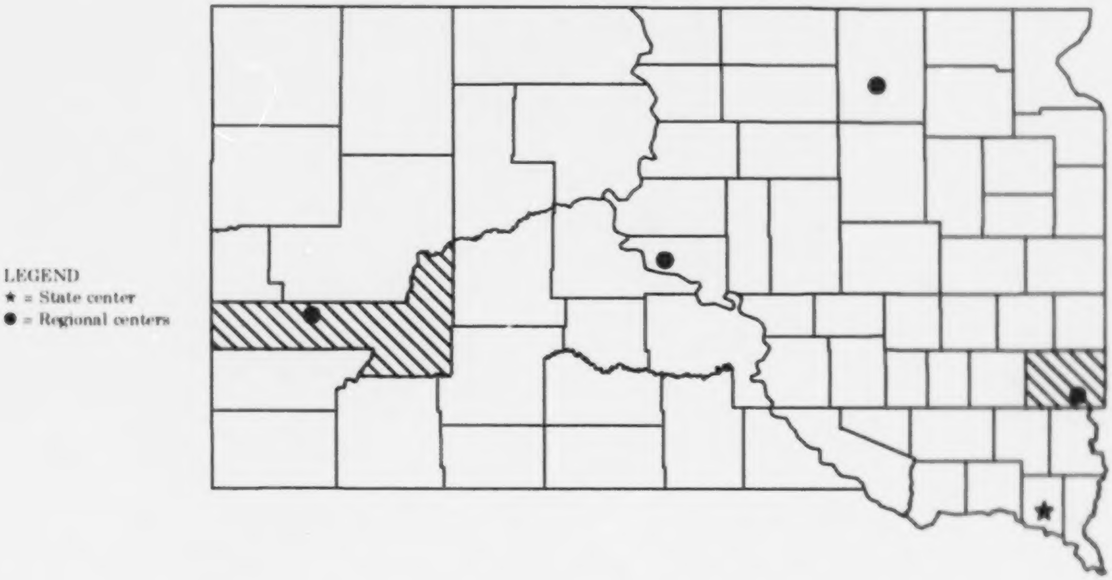
Country	Total Dollar Value of Shipment (millions)	Percent of Total Exports
CANADA	$98.2	40.2
GERMANY	32.2	13.2
NETHERLANDS	31.4	12.8
JAPAN	18.4	7.5
THAILAND	15.1	6.2
HONG KONG	6.3	2.6
UNITED KINGDOM	5.9	2.4
MEXICO	5.7	2.3
SINGAPORE	3.1	1.3
FRANCE	2.3	1.0
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY *	78.7	32.2
WORLD	244.6	----

* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

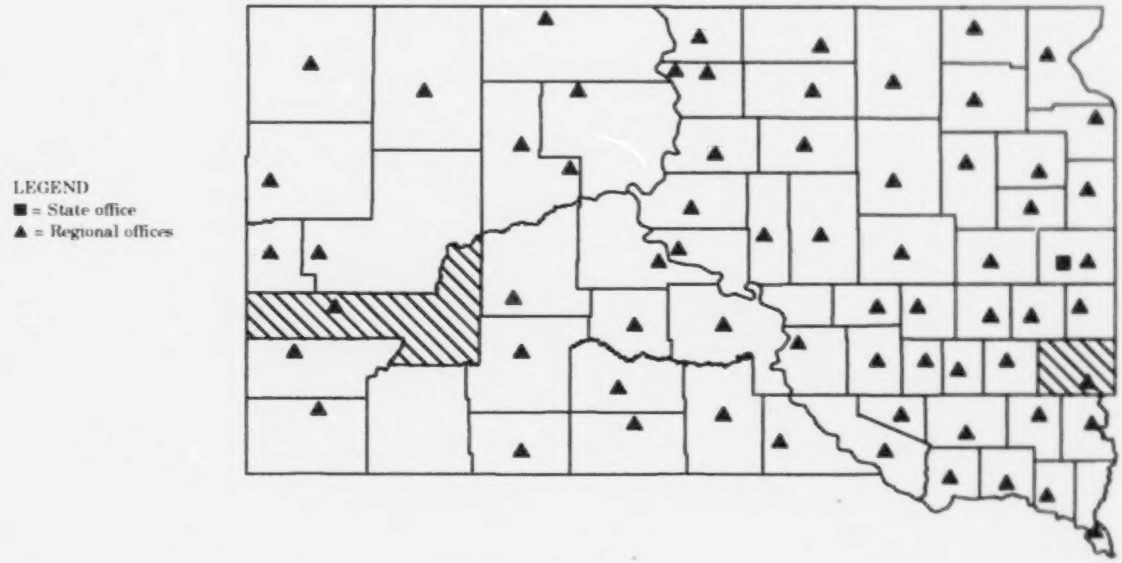
Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

DISPLAY 6

SOUTH DAKOTA SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS


LEGEND
★ = State center
● = Regional centers

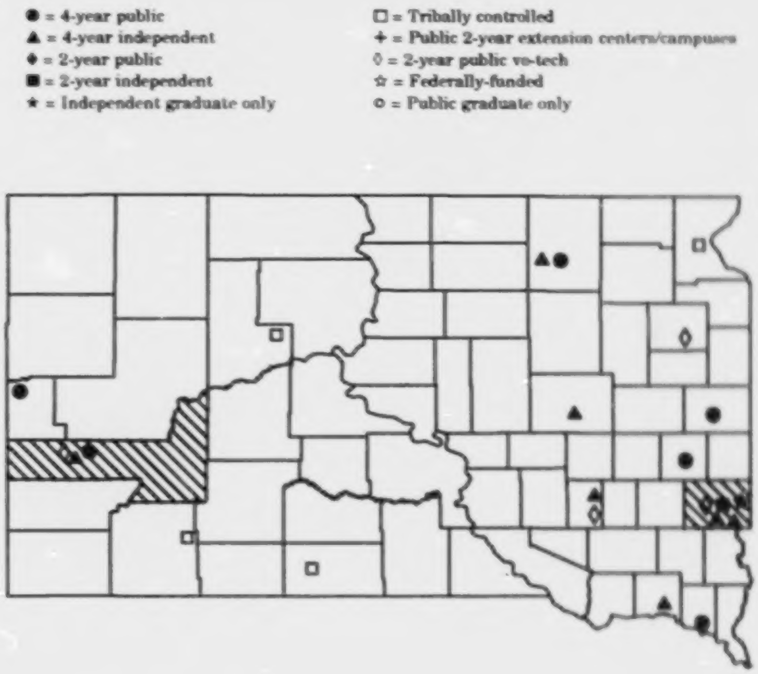
SOUTH DAKOTA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES


LEGEND
■ = State office
▲ = Regional offices

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: South Dakota Business Opportunity Center; South Dakota Cooperative Extension Service; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 7
SOUTH DAKOTA POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS 1990-91


● = 4-year public
▲ = 4-year independent
◆ = 2-year public
■ = 2-year independent
★ = Independent graduate only
□ = Tribally controlled
✚ = Public 2-year extension centers/campuses
◊ = 2-year public vo-tech
☆ = Federally-funded
○ = Public graduate only

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 8
ENROLLMENTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY LEVEL, TYPE, CONTROL, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS - 1988

		Percent			Percent
UNDERGRADUATE	28,308	90.0	TWO-YEAR	382	1.2
GRADUATE	3,153	10.0	FOUR-YEAR	31,079	98.8
PUBLIC	23,899	76.0	FULL-TIME	22,940	72.9
PRIVATE	7,562	24.0	PART-TIME	8,521	27.1

Enrollments do not include U.S. Service Schools.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

DISPLAY 9
UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN SOUTH DAKOTA PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1991
Simple Average by Type of Institution*

(Number of Institutions)	Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1980-1990	Non-resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1980-1990
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS						
South Dakota State Univ. and Univ. of South Dakota (2)	1,956	5.4	117.0	3,563	6.1	93.9
Other Four-Year Institutions (4)	1,858	8.0	106.2	2,941	7.6	74.3

* There are no public two-year institutions in South Dakota.

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

DISPLAY 10
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES IN SOUTH DAKOTA BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Percent of:

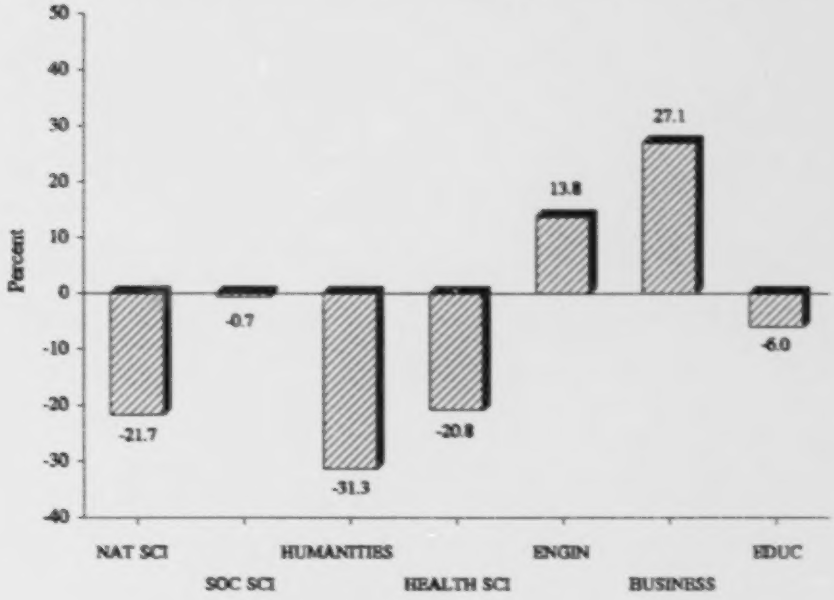
	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.6
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	3.9	7.1	37.8	6.1	33.2	8.6
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5
LATINO	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0
WHITE NON-LATINO	95.2	90.9	62.2	91.3	66.2	86.2

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The percent of higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are based on total enrollments (including international students).

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

DISPLAY 11

PERCENT CHANGE IN DEGREES EARNED AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED DISCIPLINES - S. DAKOTA, 1979 to 1989



Source: U. S. Department of Education.

Economy

Principal Industries Services — Trade — Manufacturing — Government — Construction

Industry Employment

Current. In 1990, the service sector employed 54 percent of the non-farm workforce in Utah (see Display 1). Manufacturing also was important to the state's economy, employing 15 percent of the non-farm workforce. Government employees made up 21 percent of the workforce, while mining and construction employed only 5 percent of Utah's workforce.

Projected. Between 1991 and 1996, total non-farm employment is expected to grow by about 71,000 workers (see Display 2). This growth amounts to an average 1.9 percent annual growth in employment.

The greatest employment growth is projected to occur in service industries, with more than 44,000 new jobs by 1996 (an increase of 12 percent). Approximately 12,000 new jobs are expected in manufacturing (up 11 percent). The smallest projected growth rate is in government (2 percent).

Occupations

Those entering sales clerk, cashier, and waitress/waiter occupations will have the greatest job opportunities over the next five years (1992 to 1997) in Utah (see Display 3). Approximately 7,700 job openings are expected in sales clerk positions during this time period.

Display 4 shows the fastest growing occupations from 1992 to 1997 in Utah. Occupations in electrical and electronics fields are projecting the fastest growth. Of the top 10 fastest growing occupations, one-half are in engineering specialties. All of the top 10 fastest growing occupations require postsecondary education (Johnstone, 1987).

Exports

In 1990, Utah's export trade with foreign nations amounted to $1.8 billion (see Display 5). Canada accounted for 24 percent ($430 million) of Utah's export trade followed by the European Community. Japan imported 12 percent (or $211 million) of Utah's export goods. Six Pacific Rim nations are among the top 10 receiving countries of Utah exports.

Income

In 1990, average per capita income in Utah was the lowest in the WICHE region at $13,985[5]. Average per capita income was higher in metropolitan ($14,329) than in nonmetropolitan ($12,796) areas of the state.

In 1989, Utah had the lowest poverty rate of all the WICHE states, with 8.8 percent of households living below the poverty line. Utah also has the smallest gap between upper and lower income family earnings of all WICHE states, with upper income families earning six times that of lower income families.

Unemployment

In January 1992, Utah's unemployment rate was 4.7 percent, one of the lowest rates in the region. Unemployment was 4.4 percent in metropolitan areas, and 6.2 percent in nonmetropolitan areas of the state.

Small Business Development

Between 1990 and 1991, the number of new companies establishing operations in Utah increased by 8 percent, the fourth highest rate nationally. Utah ranks 21st in the nation for its share of jobs generated by new businesses. Ten Small Business Development Centers and 32 cooperative extensions offices in Utah offer small business and technical assistance to the population (see Display 6).

Health

In general, Utah's population has good access to health care. Only 3 percent of the population lacks access to primary medical care due to economic or geographic causes. Utah averages 191 physicians per 100,000 population and has the third highest rate of medically insured non-elderly people in the region (90 percent).

Population

Between 1980 and 1990, Utah's population grew from 1.5 million to 1.7 million, an increase of 18 percent. Utah has a large youth population, with 36 percent of the population under 17 years of age. Approximately 91 percent of the population is White non-Latino. Latinos make up 5 percent of the population. Asians/Pacific Islanders, American Indians/Alaskan Natives and African-Americans each make up less than 2 percent of Utah's population.

Utah's population is concentrated in metropolitan regions. Less than one-quarter of the population resides in nonmetropolitan areas.

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[5] Consumer prices in Utah are some of the lowest in the nation—in 1990, the Consumer Price Index in Salt Lake City was among the lowest of all metropolitan areas.

Higher Education

Institutions

Utah has 15 colleges and universities: four public four-year, five public two-year, two independent four-year, and four independent two-year institutions (see Display 7). Public colleges and universities enroll 69 percent of all undergraduate and graduate students in Utah (see Display 8). Four-year institutions serve a majority of this group. Sixty-four percent of students attend college full-time.

Funding

Federally Financed Research and Development. In 1989, Utah received 4.7 percent (or $109 million) of federal funds for R&D expenditures in the region.

State Appropriation. In 1992, state appropriations to higher education in Utah totalled $319.6 million, a 5 percent increase over the previous year.

Tuition and Fee Charges. In 1991, annual resident undergraduate tuition at Utah's four-year public universities averaged $1,434 to $1,831 (see Display 9). Nonresident tuition averaged $3,866 to $5,141. Over a ten-year period (1981 to 1991), nonresident tuition increased as much as 132 percent.

Resident tuition at two-year institutions in Utah averaged $1,157 in 1991, up 3.3 percent from the previous year. Nonresident tuition averaged $3,162, a one-year increase of 3.5 percent.

Participation by Race/Ethnicity

White non-Latinos comprise 86 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population in Utah (see Display 10). This group is well-represented in Utah's higher education institutions, making up over 90 percent of college enrollments. Latinos are the second largest racial or ethnic group in Utah, making up 7 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population. However, they are underrepresented at higher education institutions, comprising between 1 and 3 percent of enrollments.

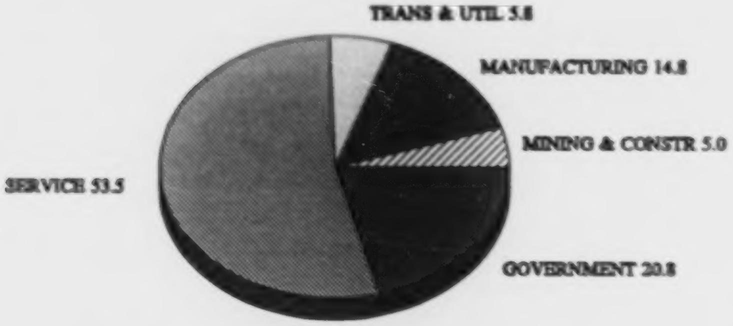
Degrees Earned

In 1989, degrees earned at Utah's four-year colleges and universities were distributed more evenly among arts and sciences and professional fields than in other WICHE states. Eighteen percent of degrees were earned in business, followed by 15 percent in social sciences and in education.

Between 1979 and 1989, the number of students earning degrees in the humanities at Utah's four-year institutions grew 27 percent, followed by growth in social science degrees (24 percent) (see Display 11). The number of degrees earned in natural sciences and in health sciences dropped by approximately 20 percent.

DISPLAY 1

UTAH NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT, 1990



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1991.

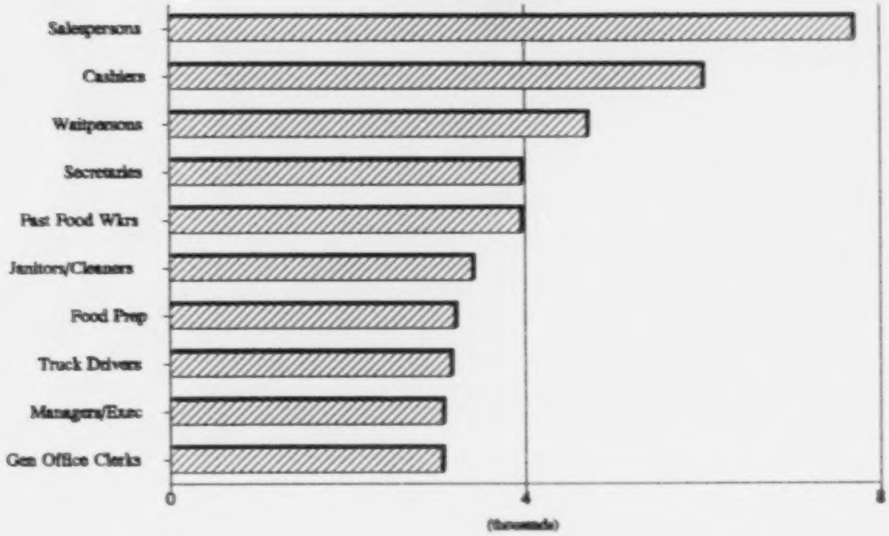
DISPLAY 2

UTAH INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, 1991 TO 1996 (projected)

Industry	1991 Employment	1996 Employment	Five-Year Growth	
			(Number)	(Percent)
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	37,668	40,408	2,740	7.3
MANUFACTURING	109,714	121,817	12,103	11.0
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	43,425	48,459	5,034	11.6
SERVICES	366,935	411,269	44,334	12.1
Wholesale/Retail Trade	176,966	194,674	17,708	10.0
Other	189,969	216,595	26,626	14.0
FIN, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	35,093	38,542	3,449	9.8
GOVERNMENT	152,612	156,273	3,661	2.4
TOTAL	745,447	816,768	71,321	9.6

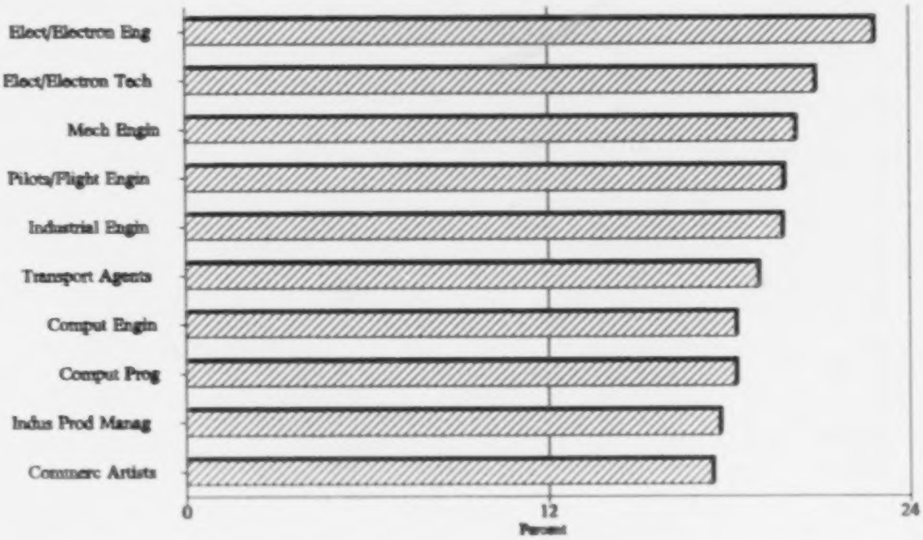
Source: Utah Employment Security, 1992.

DISPLAY 3
TOP TEN UTAH OCCUPATIONS, 1992 TO 1997
Most Job Openings



Source: Utah Employment Security, 1992

DISPLAY 4
TOP TEN UTAH OCCUPATIONS, 1992 TO 1997
Fastest Growing



Source: Utah Employment Security, 1992

DISPLAY 5
TOP TEN RECEIVING COUNTRIES OF UTAH EXPORTS DOLLAR VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1990

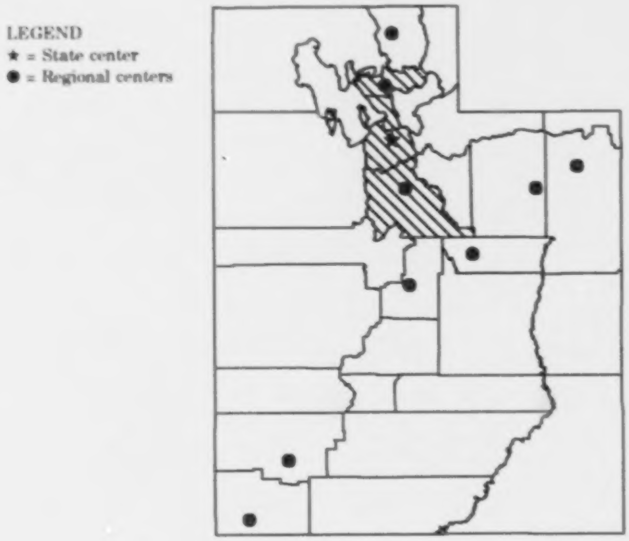
Country	Total Dollar Value of Shipment (millions)	Percent of Total Exports
CANADA	$430.1	23.7
JAPAN	210.6	11.6
THAILAND	163.0	9.0
UNITED KINGDOM	130.6	7.2
SOUTH KOREA	121.1	6.7
GERMANY	115.1	6.3
HONG KONG	55.4	3.0
CHINA (MAINLAND)	47.3	2.6
CHINA (TAIWAN)	45.9	2.5
MEXICO	40.1	2.2
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY *	403.0	22.2
WORLD	1,818.4	----

* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

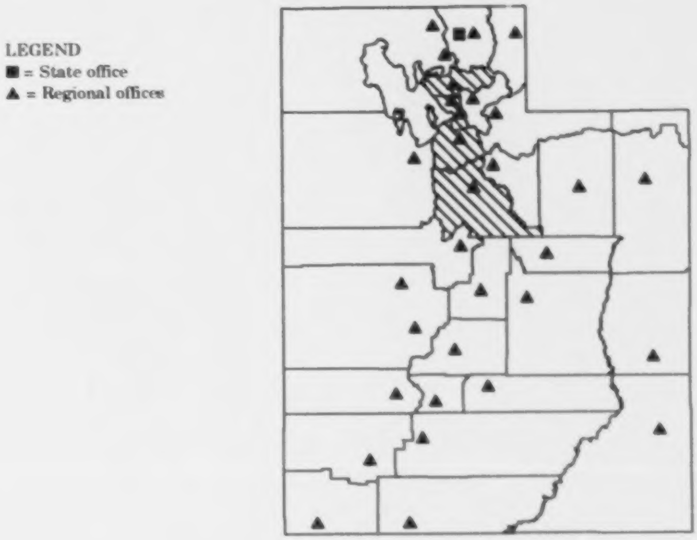
Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

DISPLAY 6

UTAH SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS


LEGEND
★ = State center
● = Regional centers

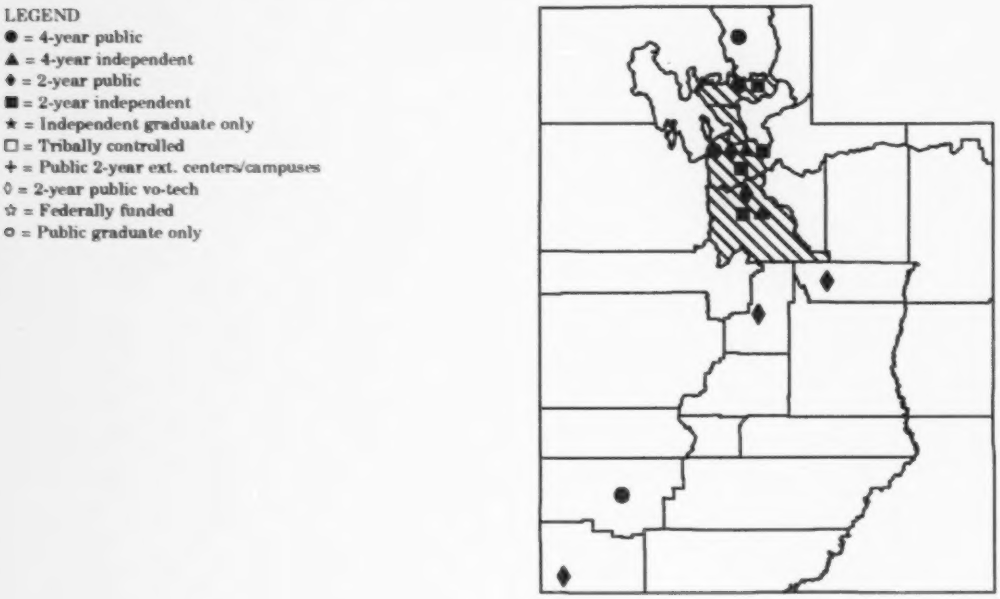
UTAH COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES


LEGEND
■ = State office
▲ = Regional offices

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: Utah Small Business Development Center; Utah State University Cooperative Extension Service; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 7
UTAH POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS 1990-91


LEGEND
● = 4-year public
▲ = 4-year independent
♦ = 2-year public
■ = 2-year independent
★ = Independent graduate only
☐ = Tribally controlled
+ = Public 2-year ext. centers/campuses
◊ = 2-year public vo-tech
☆ = Federally funded
○ = Public graduate only

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 8
ENROLLMENTS IN UTAH INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY LEVEL, TYPE, CONTROL, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS - 1988

		Percent			Percent
UNDERGRADUATE	96,586	89.8	TWO-YEAR	22,827	21.2
GRADUATE	10,954	10.2	FOUR-YEAR	84,713	78.8
PUBLIC	74,434	69.2	FULL-TIME	68,625	63.8
PRIVATE	33,106	30.8	PART-TIME	38,915	36.2

Enrollments do not include U.S. Service Schools.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

DISPLAY 9
UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN UTAH PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1991
Simple Average by Type of Institution

(Number of Institutions)	Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991	Non-resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS						
Utah State University and University of Utah (2)	1,831	5.1	121.1	5,141	5.7	132.3
Other Four-Year Institutions (2)	1,434	4.4	106.5	3,866	5.4	120.4
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (5)	1,157	3.3	96.1	3,162	3.5	---

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

DISPLAY 10
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES IN UTAH BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Percent of:

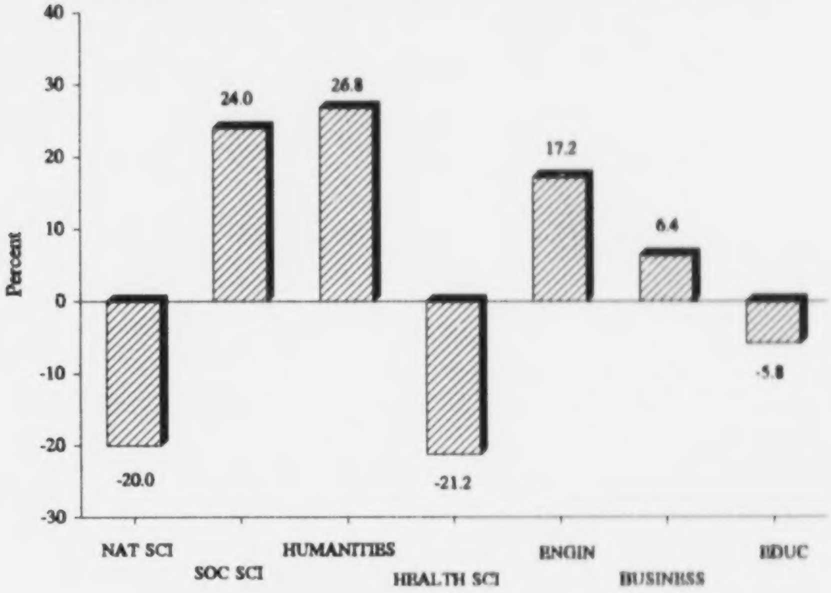
	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.8
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.7	2.2	1.7
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.3
LATINO	3.0	0.8	2.7	1.3	2.9	6.7
WHITE NON-LATINO	93.7	94.5	91.6	92.6	90.6	86.2

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The percent of higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are based on total enrollments (including international students).

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

DISPLAY 11

PERCENT CHANGE IN DEGREES EARNED AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED DISCIPLINES - UTAH, 1979 to 1989



Source: U. S. Department of Education.

Economy

Principal Industries Aerospace — Forest products — Food products — Primary metals — Agriculture

Industry Employment

Current. In 1990, the service sector was the largest employer in Washington, employing 53 percent of the non-farm workforce (see Display 1). Washington had a large manufacturing base, employing 17 percent of the workforce (primarily in lumber and wood production and aircraft manufacturing). Mining and construction and transportation and utilities were the two smallest industry sectors, each employing less than 6 percent of Washington's non-farm workers.

Projected. From 1991 to 1996, Washington's major industrial employment is projected to increase by approximately 221,000 workers (a 10 percent increase) (see Display 2). This growth is due in part to a significant jump in service employment (163,000 new jobs). Government employment is expected to grow 7.6 percent (31,000 jobs). Only slight growth is projected in manufacturing employment (7,000 new jobs, a 1.9 percent increase).

Occupations

Washington employment forecasts project the greatest number of job openings in the retail sales occupation between 1990 and 1995 (see Display 3). General managers/executive and general office clerk occupations are projected to have the second and third highest job openings during this period.

The fastest growing occupations in Washington are reported in Display 4. Four of these occupations are in the allied health fields. At least six of the top 10 fastest growing occupations require postsecondary education: lawyers, medical secretaries, nursing aides, registered nurses, engineering/scientific managers, and legal secretaries (Johnstone, 1987).

Exports

In 1990, Washington had the second-largest foreign export trade in the region, exporting approximately $29 billion worth of goods (California was first with $58 billion of foreign exports) (see Display 5). The European Community imported 28 percent ($8.2 billion) of Washington's exports. Japan was the largest single-nation importer of Washington goods, importing $6.9 billion.

Income

In 1990, average per capita income in Washington was $18,777. Per capita income in metropolitan areas averaged $19,455, approximately $3,700 higher than average per capita income in nonmetropolitan areas.

Ten percent of Washington's households lived below the poverty line in 1989. Upper income families earn seven times that of lower income families, a relatively small disparity when compared with other WICHE states.

Unemployment

In January 1992, Washington's unemployment rate was 7.9 percent. Rural areas of the state were hardest hit by the nation's economic recession, posting an unemployment rate of 11.6 percent. The state's metropolitan unemployment rate was 7.2 percent.

Small Business Development

Washington is ranked seventh in the nation for its share of new companies per 100,000 workers (8.2 percent). However, the number of new companies dropped by 35 percent between 1990 and 1991. Washington has 30 Small Business Development Centers and 46 Cooperative Extension Centers throughout the state which provide business and other technical assistance (see Display 6).

Health

Nationally, Washington ranks about average for access to health care. Four percent of the population is medically underserved. The state averages 224 physicians per 100,000 population. Approximately 13 percent of the non-elderly population is medically uninsured.

Population

Washington is the second most populous state in the WICHE region, with a population of approximately 4.9 million (California is the most populous state at 29.8 million). Between 1980 and 1990, Washington's population grew 18 percent. White non-Latinos make up 87 percent of Washington's population. Latinos and Asians/Pacific Islanders each comprise 4 percent of the population. The smallest racial or ethnic group is American Indians/Alaskan Natives, making up less than 2 percent of the population in Washington.

Washington is the third most densely populated state in the region, with 67 persons per square mile. Its population is concentrated in metropolitan areas.

Higher Education

Institutions

There are 61 higher education institutions in Washington state: six public four-year, 27 public two-year, three public vocational/technical, one tribally controlled two-year, 17 independent four-year, and seven independent two-year institutions (see Display 7). Of the more than 250,000 students who attend college in Washington, 87 percent attend public institutions (see Display 8). Two-year institutions educate the majority of these students. About 58 percent of students attend college full-time.

Funding

Federally Financed Research and Development. In the WICHE region, Washington was second to California in total amount of federal funds received for R&D expenditures ($205 million) in 1989. This amounted to approximately 9 percent of all federal funds appropriated for R&D expenditures in the region.

State Appropriation. Between 1991 and 1992, state appropriations to higher education in Washington increased by 5 percent to $898 million. The two-year change in appropriations (1990 to 1992) was 13 percent.

Tuition and Fee Charges. In 1991, annual resident tuition averaged $2,178 at Washington State University (WSU) and the University of Washington (UW) and $1,698 at other four-year institutions (see Display 9). Nonresident tuition averaged $6,075 at WSU and UW and $5,970 at other four-year institutions. WSU and UW had the largest one-year tuition increases (approximately 12 percent). Over the ten-year period (1981 to 1991) tuition at all public four-year institutions approximately doubled.

In 1991, resident tuition at two-year institutions averaged $952, while nonresident tuition averaged $3,724. Both tuition rates represent a 10 percent increase over the previous year.

Participation by Race/Ethnicity

The most underrepresented population group on Washington's college campuses is Latinos—while Latinos make up 6 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population they comprise only 2 percent of enrollments (see Display 10). In contrast, Asians/Pacific Islanders and White non-Latinos are well-represented at the higher education level.

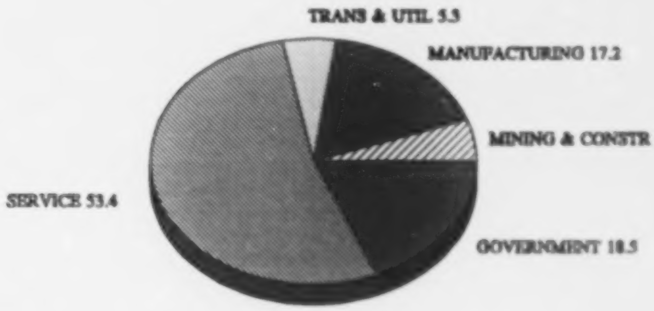
Degrees Earned

In 1989, the most popular field at Washington's colleges and universities was business, with 19 percent of students earning degrees in this area. The second-largest degree-granting field was social science (14 percent of degrees). Health and natural sciences granted the smallest share of degrees (6 percent).

Between 1979 and 1989, the fields of business and engineering experienced the greatest growth in degrees earned (33 and 27 percent) (see Display 11). The number of students earning degrees in health sciences, education, and natural sciences dropped from 15 to as much as 35 percent.

DISPLAY 1

WASHINGTON NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT, 1990



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1991.

DISPLAY 2

WASHINGTON INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, 1991 TO 1996 (projected)

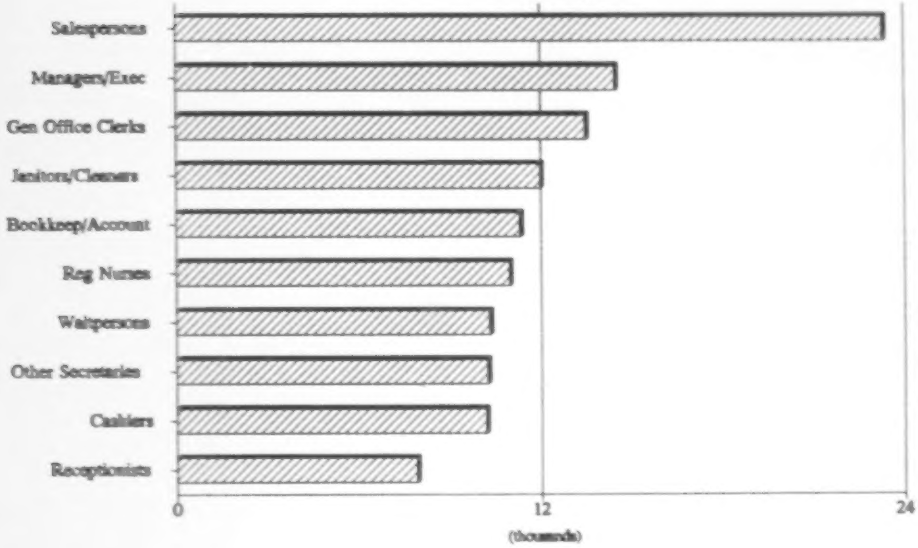
Industry	1991 Employment	1996 Employment	Five-Year Growth	
			(Number)	(Percent)
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	121,000	125,600	4,600	3.8
MANUFACTURING	365,100	372,200	7,100	1.9
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	115,700	122,400	6,700	5.8
SERVICES	1,055,800	1,218,300	162,500	15.4
Wholesale/Retail Trade	522,700	583,800	61,100	11.7
Other	533,100	634,500	101,400	19.0
FIN, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	118,200	126,900	8,700	7.4
GOVERNMENT	411,300	442,600	31,300	7.6
TOTAL	2,187,100	2,408,000	220,900	10.1

Source: Washington State Employment Security, 1991.

DISPLAY 3

TOP TEN WASHINGTON OCCUPATIONS, 1990 TO 1995

Most Job Openings

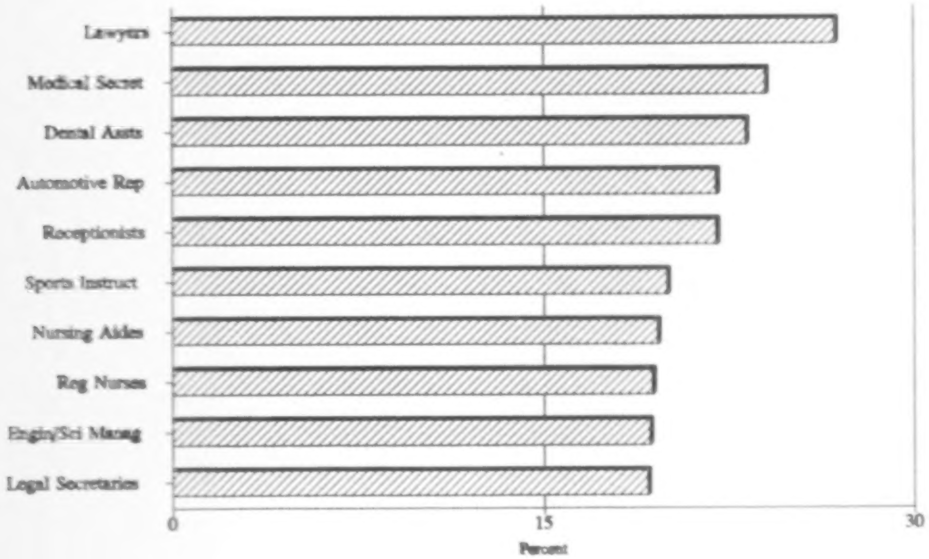


Source: Washington State Employment Security, 1992

DISPLAY 4

TOP TEN WASHINGTON OCCUPATIONS, 1990 TO 1995

Fastest Growing (3,500+ employees)



Source: Washington State Employment Security, 1992

DISPLAY 5
TOP TEN RECEIVING COUNTRIES OF WASHINGTON EXPORTS DOLLAR VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL, 1990

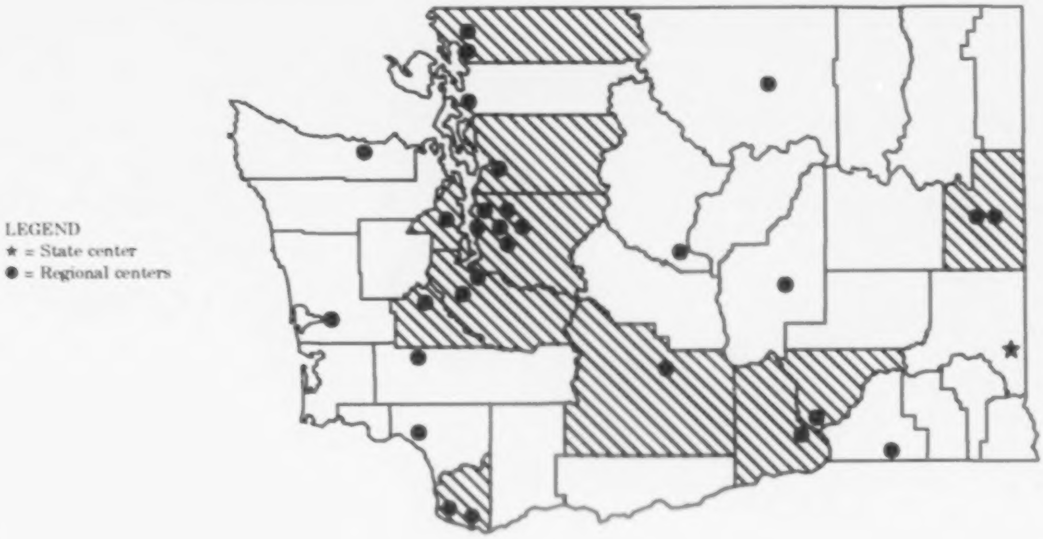
Country	Total Dollar Value of Shipment (millions)	Percent of Total Exports
JAPAN	$6,943	24.1
UNITED KINGDOM	3,412	11.8
CANADA	1,896	6.6
GERMANY	1,734	6.0
SOUTH KOREA	1,612	5.6
AUSTRALIA	1,549	5.4
CHINA (TAIWAN)	1,302	4.5
NETHERLANDS	1,039	3.6
FRANCE	851	3.0
CHINA (MAINLAND)	795	2.8
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY *	8,152	28.3
WORLD	28,812	----

* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

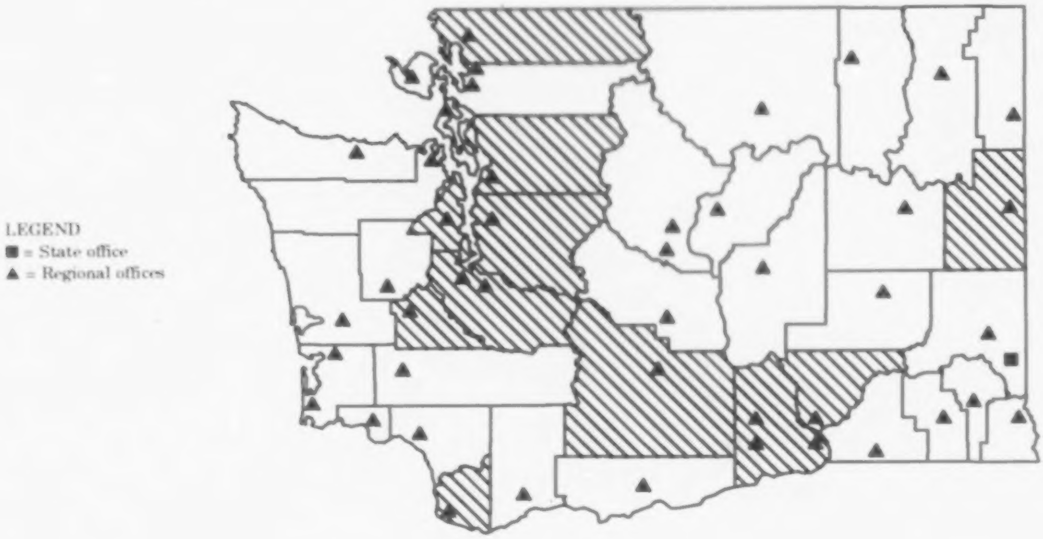
Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

DISPLAY 6

WASHINGTON SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS


LEGEND
★ = State center
● = Regional centers

WASHINGTON COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES

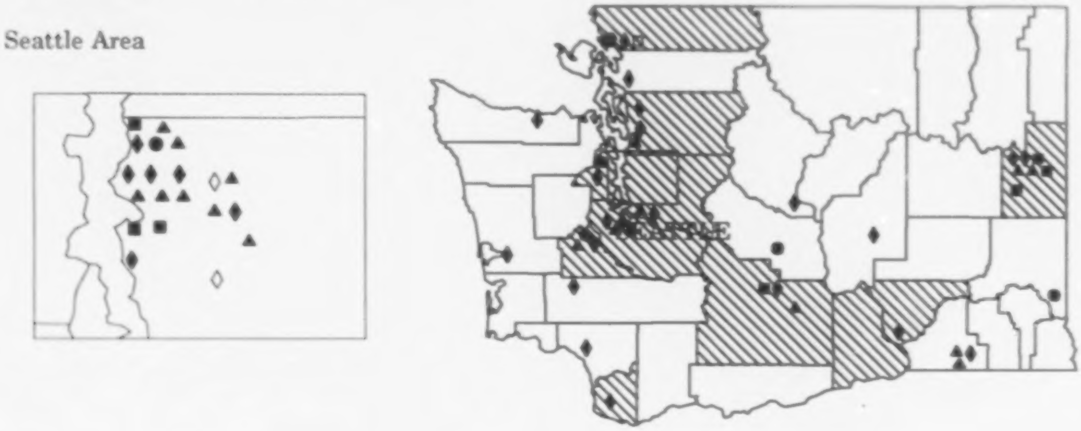

LEGEND
■ = State office
▲ = Regional offices

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: Washington State University Small Business Development Center; Washington State University Extension Administration; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 7
WASHINGTON POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS 1990-91

LEGEND
● = 4-year public
▲ = 4-year independent
♦ = 2-year public
■ = 2-year independent
★ = Independent graduate only
☐ = Tribally controlled
+ = Public 2-year ext. centers/campuses
◊ = 2-year public vo-tech
☆ = Federally-funded
○ = Public graduate only



Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 8
ENROLLMENTS IN WASHINGTON INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY LEVEL, TYPE, CONTROL, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS - 1988

		Percent			Percent
UNDERGRADUATE	231,510	91.4	TWO-YEAR	142,764	56.4
GRADUATE	21,665	8.6	FOUR-YEAR	110,411	43.6
PUBLIC	219,186	86.6	FULL-TIME	146,390	57.8
PRIVATE	33,989	13.4	PART-TIME	106,785	42.2

Enrollments do not include U.S. Service Schools.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

DISPLAY 9
UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN WASHINGTON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1991
Simple Average by Type of Institution

(Number of Institutions)	Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991	Non-resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1981-1991
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS						
Washington State University and Univ. of Washington (2)	2,178	11.5	105.7	6,075	11.8	99.3
Regional Universities and Evergreen State (4)	1,698	5.4	95.8	5,970	5.7	105.2
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (27)*	952	9.8	102.0	3,724	9.5	---

*Does not include public vocational/technical or tribally controlled institutions.

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

DISPLAY 10
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES IN WASHINGTON BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Percent of:

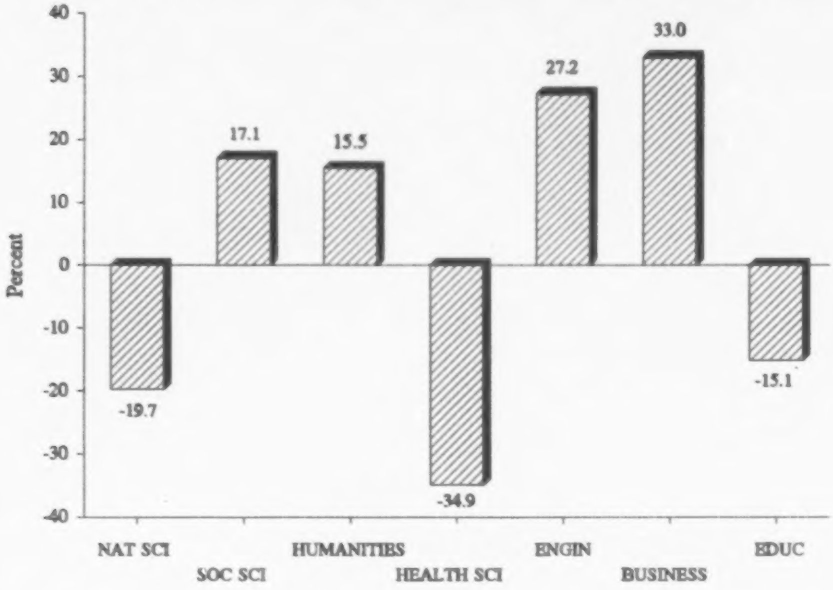
	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	2.9	2.3	3.6	2.4	2.9	3.9
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.0
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	5.3	7.6	5.2	6.8	4.7	5.1
LATINO	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	6.0
WHITE NON-LATINO	87.6	84.8	86.6	84.9	88.3	82.0

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The percent of higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are based on total enrollments (including international students).

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

DISPLAY 11

PERCENT CHANGE IN DEGREES EARNED AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED DISCIPLINES - WASHINGTON, 1979 to 1989



Source: U. S. Department of Education.

Economy

Principal Industries Mineral extraction — Tourism and recreation — Agriculture

Industry Employment

Current. Service industries employ a smaller share of the non-farm population (45 percent) in Wyoming than in any other WICHE state (see Display 1). Mining and construction are important to the state's economy, employing 15 percent of the non-farm workforce. The government sector employs 28 percent of the workforce.

Projected. From 1990 to 1996, Wyoming's industrial workforce is projected to grow by 38,700, an increase of nearly 20 percent. Employment in the service sector is projected to grow by 17,800 jobs, an increase of 22 percent. Over the six year period, 12,100 new government jobs are projected. Employment in manufacturing is projected to grow at the fastest rate (27 percent), amounting to 2,600 new jobs.

Occupations

Display 3 shows the top 10 Wyoming occupations with the greatest absolute growth between 1990 and 1996. Secretaries, general managers and top executives, and school teachers are among the occupations projected to have the greatest absolute growth during this six-year period.

Sheriffs and sheriff deputies, government chief executives and legislators, and bank tellers are among Wyoming's fastest growing occupations (see Display 4).

Exports

In 1990, Wyoming exported $275 million worth of goods to foreign countries. Japan imported the largest share of Wyoming exports (17.5 percent, or $48 million). Canada was the second-largest importer, accounting for 13.6 ($37.6 million) of Wyoming's export trade.

Income

Wyoming's average per capita income in 1990 was $16,283. Per capita income averaged $17,191 in metropolitan and $15,900 in nonmetropolitan areas of the state.

In 1989, 10 percent of Wyoming's households lived in poverty. Upper income families earned seven times that of lower income families, a relatively small disparity when compared with other WICHE states.

Unemployment

In January 1992, Wyoming's unemployment rate was 7.9 percent. The nonmetropolitan unemployment rate (7.9 percent) virtually equalled the metropolitan rate (7.7 percent).

Small Business Development

Wyoming is ranked third nationally for its share of jobs resulting from new small businesses and for the number of minority and women-owned businesses relative to their representation in the population. Eleven Small Business Development Centers and 29 cooperative extension offices are located throughout the state (see Display 6).

Health

Access to health care is a problem for Wyoming's population. Eleven percent of the population lacks access due to economic or geographic causes. The state averages 163 physicians per 100,000 population, well below regional or national averages of 233 and 308, respectively. Approximately 14 percent of Wyoming's non-elderly population is without health insurance.

Population

Wyoming is the least populous state in the nation, with a population of approximately 454,000. Between 1980 and 1990, its population declined by 16,000 (a 3 percent drop). Forty percent of the population is under 17 or over 65 years of age. White non-Latinos make up 91 percent of the population. Latinos comprise 6 percent of the population. American Indians/Alaskan Natives make up 2 percent while Asians/Pacific Islanders and African-Americans each comprise less than 1 percent of the population in Wyoming.

Wyoming is the second-most sparsely populated state in the nation with 5.2 persons per square mile. (Alaska has less than one person per square mile.) Seventy percent of Wyoming's population resides in nonmetropolitan areas.

Higher Education

Institutions

The University of Wyoming is Wyoming's only four-year institution. Wyoming has seven public two-year institutions and one independent two-year institution (see Display 7). All but 2 percent of students in Wyoming attend public institutions (see Display 8). A majority of students are enrolled at two-year colleges. Sixty percent of students are full-time.

Funding

Federally Financed Research and Development. In 1989 Wyoming received $14 million in federal funds for R&D expenditures. This amounted to less than 1 percent of federal funds appropriated for R&D expenditures in the region.

State Appropriation. State appropriations to higher education for operating expenses remained constant (approximately $125 million) in fiscal years 1991 and 1992. Over the two-year period (1990 to 1992), appropriations grew by 8 percent.

Tuition and Fee Charges. Resident undergraduate tuition at the University of Wyoming was one of the lowest rates in the region in 1991: $1,293. This charge amounts to a 13 percent increase over the 1990 tuition charge. Nonresident tuition was $4,097, an increase of 15 percent over the previous year. Over the ten-year period (1981 to 1991), both resident and nonresident tuition rates rose 118 percent.

In 1991, tuition at two-year institutions averaged $685 for residents and $1,241 for nonresidents.

Participation by Race/Ethnicity

Eighty-six percent of the 18- to 24-year-old population in Wyoming is White non-Latino. This group comprises more than 93 percent of the undergraduate population at Wyoming higher education institutions. The second-largest racial or ethnic group (Latinos) are underrepresented at the postsecondary education level.

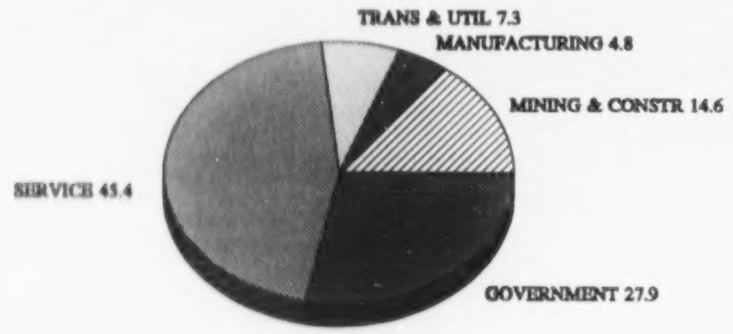
Degrees Earned

In 1989, education was the largest degree-granting field at the University of Wyoming. Business awarded 16 percent of the degrees, followed by engineering (11 percent) and natural sciences (10 percent). Humanities and health sciences awarded less than 6 percent of degrees.

Between 1979 and 1989, the number of students receiving degrees in education increased by 69 percent (see Display 11). Interest in business also rose (52 percent). The number of students earning degrees in natural sciences, humanities, and health sciences declined.

DISPLAY 1

WYOMING NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT, 1990



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1991.

DISPLAY 2

WYOMING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, 1990 TO 1996 (projected)

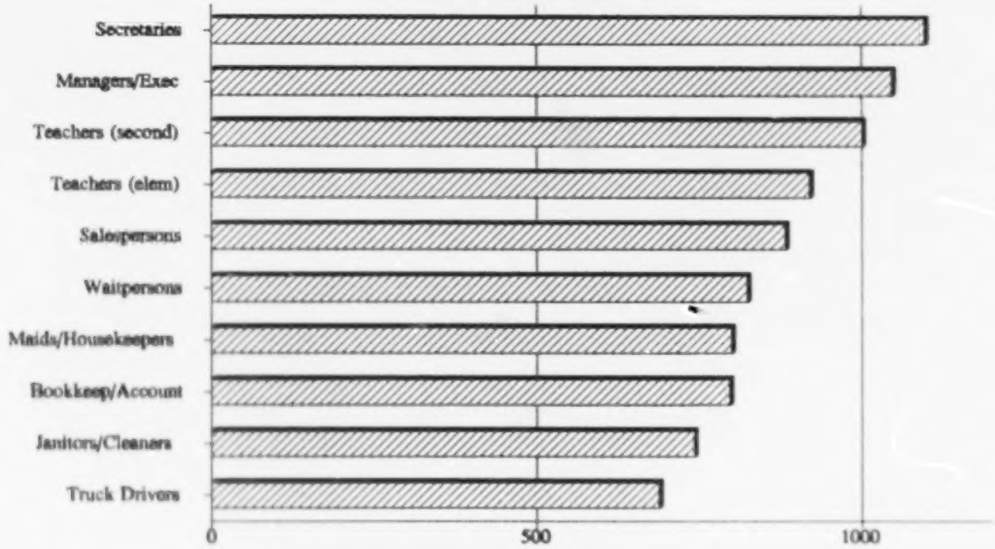
Industry	1990 Employment	1996 Employment	Six-Year Growth	
			(Number)	(Percent)
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	29,000	32,400	3,400	11.7
MANUFACTURING	9,500	12,100	2,600	27.4
TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	14,500	15,800	1,300	9.0
SERVICES	82,900	100,700	17,800	21.5
Wholesale/Retail Trade	44,700	51,000	6,300	14.1
Hotels/Lodging	7,800	11,800	4,000	51.3
Other	30,400	44,200	13,800	45.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	7,200	8,700	1,500	20.8
GOVERNMENT	55,300	67,400	12,100	21.9
TOTAL	198,400	237,100	38,700	19.5

Source: Wyoming Department of Employment, 1992.

DISPLAY 3

TOP TEN WYOMING OCCUPATIONS, 1990 TO 1996

Greatest Absolute Growth *

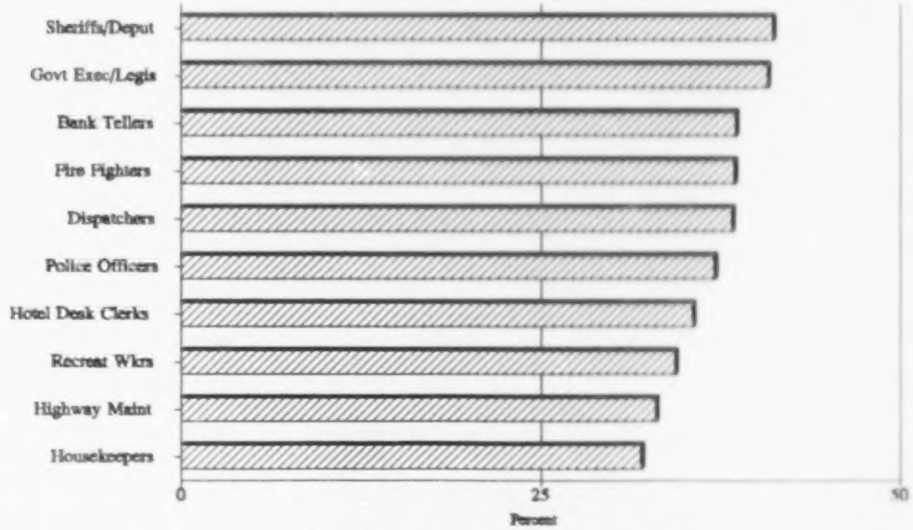


Source: Wyoming Department of Employment, 1992
*Occupations with greatest absolute growth due to new jobs.

DISPLAY 4

TOP TEN WYOMING OCCUPATIONS, 1990 TO 1996

Fastest Growing



Source: Wyoming Department of Employment, 1992

DISPLAY 5
TOP TEN RECEIVING COUNTRIES OF WYOMING EXPORTS DOLLAR VALUE AND PERCENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS, 1990

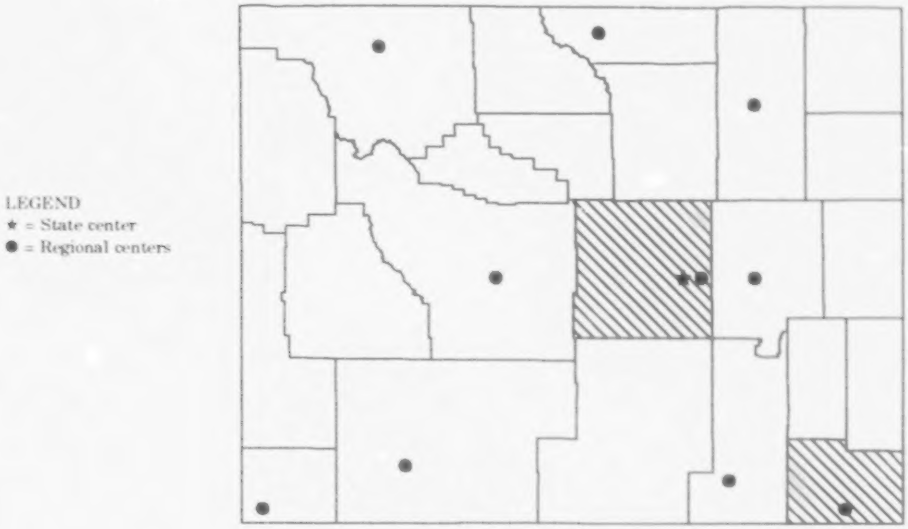
Country	Total Dollar Value of Shipment (millions)	Percent of Total Exports
JAPAN	$48.2	17.5
CANADA	37.6	13.6
SOUTH KOREA	21.4	7.8
CHINA (TAIWAN)	17.8	6.5
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	17.7	6.4
INDONESIA	16.0	5.8
PHILIPPINES	13.7	5.0
MEXICO	11.9	4.3
THAILAND	11.5	4.2
AUSTRALIA	10.2	3.7
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY *	15.1	5.5
WORLD	275.5	----

* Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom.

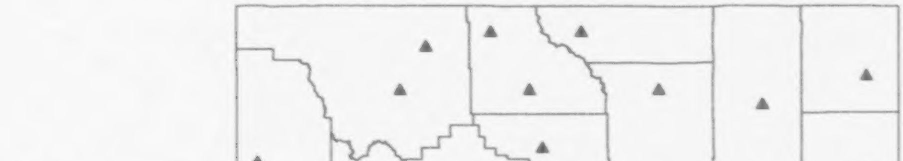
Source: University of Massachusetts (MISER), 1992.

DISPLAY 6

WYOMING SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS


LEGEND
★ = State center
● = Regional centers

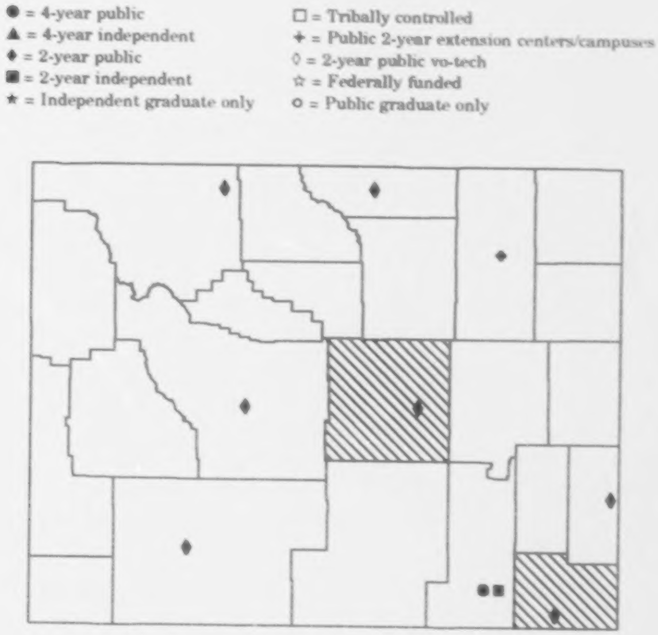
WYOMING COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES


LEGEND
■ = State office
▲ = Regional offices

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: Wyoming Small Business Development Center; University of Wyoming Cooperative Extension Service; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 7
WYOMING POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS 1990-91


● = 4-year public
▲ = 4-year independent
♦ = 2-year public
■ = 2-year independent
★ = Independent graduate only
☐ = Tribally controlled
✚ = Public 2-year extension centers/campuses
◊ = 2-year public vo-tech
☆ = Federally funded
○ = Public graduate only

Note: Shaded regions contain at least one metropolitan area with a population greater than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce.

DISPLAY 8
ENROLLMENTS IN WYOMING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY LEVEL, TYPE, CONTROL, AND ATTENDANCE STATUS - 1988

		Percent			Percent
UNDERGRADUATE	24,694	93.0	TWO-YEAR	15,767	59.4
GRADUATE	1,846	7.0	FOUR-YEAR	10,773	40.6
PUBLIC	25,911	97.6	FULL-TIME	15,684	59.1
PRIVATE	629	2.4	PART-TIME	10,856	40.9

Enrollments do not include U.S. Service Schools.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

DISPLAY 9
UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES IN WYOMING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1991
Simple Average by Type of Institution

(Number of Institutions)	Resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1980-1990	Non-resident	Percent Change 1990-1991	Percent Change 1980-1990
FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS						
University of Wyoming (1)	1,293	12.6	118.4	4,097	14.8	118.2
TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS (7)	685	6.5	93.1	1,241	7.0	—

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

DISPLAY 10
HIGHER EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATES IN WYOMING BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Percent of:

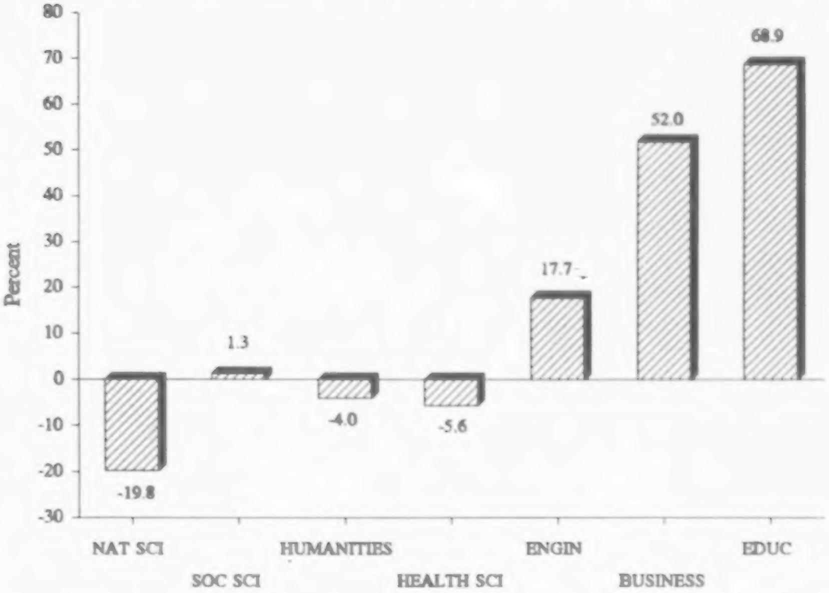
	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	0.6	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.4
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7
LATINO	5.2	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.6	7.8
WHITE NON-LATINO	92.7	93.1	92.2	92.5	94.1	86.0

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. The percent of higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are based on total enrollments (including international students).

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

DISPLAY 11

PERCENT CHANGE IN DEGREES EARNED AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED DISCIPLINES - WYOMING, 1979 to 1989



Source: U. S. Department of Education.

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